# AN INTEGRATED COURSE IN ELEMENTARY JAPANESE

# GENKI

Eri Banno 坂野永理 Yutaka Ohno 大野裕 Yoko Sakane 坂根庸子 Chikako Shinagawa 品川恭子

ブッ

WORKBOOK

The Japan Times

初級日本語







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Eri Banno 坂野永理 Yutaka Ohno 大野裕 Yoko Sakane 坂根庸子 Chikako Shinagawa 品川恭子

The Japan Times



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はじめに

このワークブックはテキスト『初級日本語 げんき』の補助教材として使わ れることを目的として作られました。文法の練習をはじめ、聞く練習、漢字 の練習などがあり、テキストで勉強した後、このワークブックを使い、学習 項目の定着をはかることができます。

本書の「会話・文法編」には、テキストで導入された各文法項目につき1 ページのワークシートがあります。英語から日本語に翻訳する練習、絵を見 て文を作る練習、穴埋め練習、質問に自由に答える練習などがありますが、 既習の文法項目や単語も復習できるように出題されています。

さらに、総合的な練習として、各課の最後に「聞く練習」のワークシート があります。1つの課につき、会話文を中心として3つまたは4つの問題が CD に収録されていますので、それを聞いてワークシートの質問に答えてく ださい。問題にはその課で導入された文法項目や単語が含まれていますので、 課の学習項目をすべて修了した後に行ったほうがいいでしょう。

「読み書き編」は、漢字の練習シートと漢字の穴埋め問題で構成されてい ます(『げんき I 』のワークブックには英文和訳もあります)。漢字の導入後、 書き方を覚えるまで、この漢字練習シートを使って何度も書いてみましょう。 まず、その漢字のバランスを意識して、薄く書かれている漢字をなぞってみ ます。筆順はテキストの漢字表を参考にしてください。それから、そのモデ ルになるべく似せて書く練習をしましょう。

漢字の穴埋め問題は、文章の中に漢字や熟語が意味のあるものとして組み 込まれていますから、穴埋めをする前に必ず文章全体を読んでください。

『げんき I 』の英文和訳の練習では、習った漢字をできるだけ使って文を書 いてみましょう。

## Preface

This workbook is designed as supplementary material for the textbook *Genki: An Integrated Course in Elementary Japanese*. It contains grammar exercises as well as listening practice and practice for kanji, and reinforces what was taught in each lesson of the textbook.

The Dialogue and Grammar section in this book contains a worksheet for each grammar point introduced in the textbook. The sheets include such exercises as translating English into Japanese, expressing the given pictures in Japanese, filling in the blanks, and answering openend questions. Exercises are provided in such a way that students can also review the previously taught grammar items and vocabulary.

A worksheet for comprehensive listening practice is provided at the end of each lesson. It requires students to listen to three or four dialogues on the CD, and to answer questions on the sheet. These exercises should be carried out at the end of each lesson because the dialogues include a number of the study points from the lesson.

The Reading and Writing section consists of kanji worksheets and fill-in-the-blank type questions about the kanji. (Vol. 1 also includes English-Japanese translations.) Newly introduced kanji should be written over and over on the sheet until memorized. First, trace the lightly printed kanji samples, paying attention to the balance of the characters. For stroke order, refer to the kanji chart in the textbook. Continue by copying kanji into the blank boxes.

For the fill-in-the-blank questions about kanji, students should read through the whole sentences before filling in the blanks in order to learn kanji in context. For the English-Japanese translations in Vol. 1, students are encouraged to use previously taught kanji as much as possible.

# 

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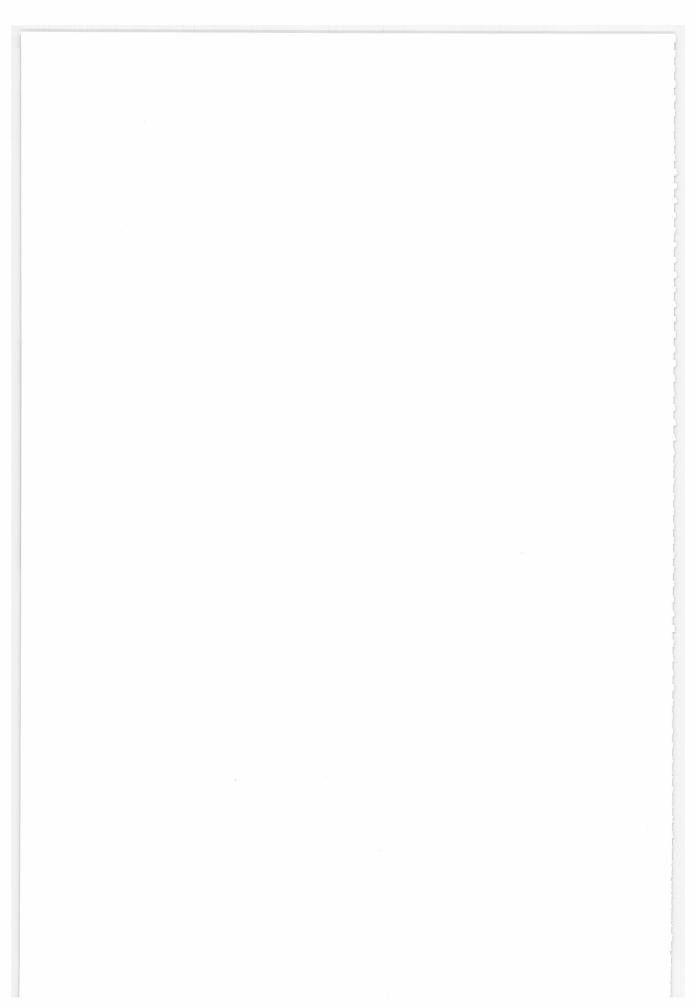
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会話 文法編



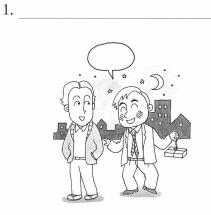
クラス \_ (Class)

なまえ \_\_\_\_ (Name)

あいさつ Greetings

What are these people saying? Write in Japanese the appropriate expression for each situation.





3. \_\_\_\_\_





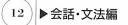
2.\_\_\_\_\_





6.

4.





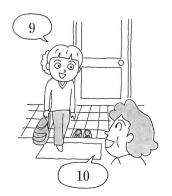








13. \_\_\_\_\_









14. \_\_\_\_\_

(Class) (Name)	
第1課 1 Numbers	
Write the following numbers in Arabic numerals.	
(1) ご (11) じゅうろく	
(2) ぜろ (12) よんじゅう	
(3) きゅう (13) にじゅういち	
(4) さん (14) ひゃくろくじゅうよん	
(5) なな (15) きゅうじゅうに	
(6) に (16) さんじゅうご	
(7) ろく (17) ななじゅうろく	
(8) いち (18) じゅうはち	
(9) はち (19) ひゃくごじゅうなな	
(10) よん (20) ひゃくいち	

14 ▶会話·文法編	クラス (Class)	なまえ (Name)	
第 <u>1</u> 課 2 Time a	nd Telepho	one Numbers	
I Time-Look at the f	ollowing picture	res and write the answers.	
1. 5:00 pm	Q:いま	なんじですか。	
	A :		
2. 9:00 AM	Q:いま	なんじですか。	
	A :		
3. 12:30 PM	Q:いま	なんじですか。	
	A :		
4: 30 AM	Q:いま	なんじですか。	
	A :		

I Telephone Numbers—Ask three people what their phone numbers are and write down the numbers in both Japanese and Arabic numerals.

1.			
	(Arabic numerals:	)	
2.			
	(Arabic numerals:	· )	
3.			
	(Arabic numerals:	)	

ne)

第<u>1</u>課 3 Noun<sub>1</sub>の noun<sub>2</sub>・X は Y です

 Translate the following phrases into Japanese using the framework "AのB." Note carefully that the order in which the two nouns appear may be different in English and in Japanese. Read Grammar 3 (pp. 16-17).

1. Japanese student2. Takeshi's telephone number3. My friend4. English-language teacher5. Michiko's major

I Using the framework "XはYです," translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Ms. Ogawa is Japanese.

は\_\_\_\_\_です。

2. Mr. Takeda is a teacher.

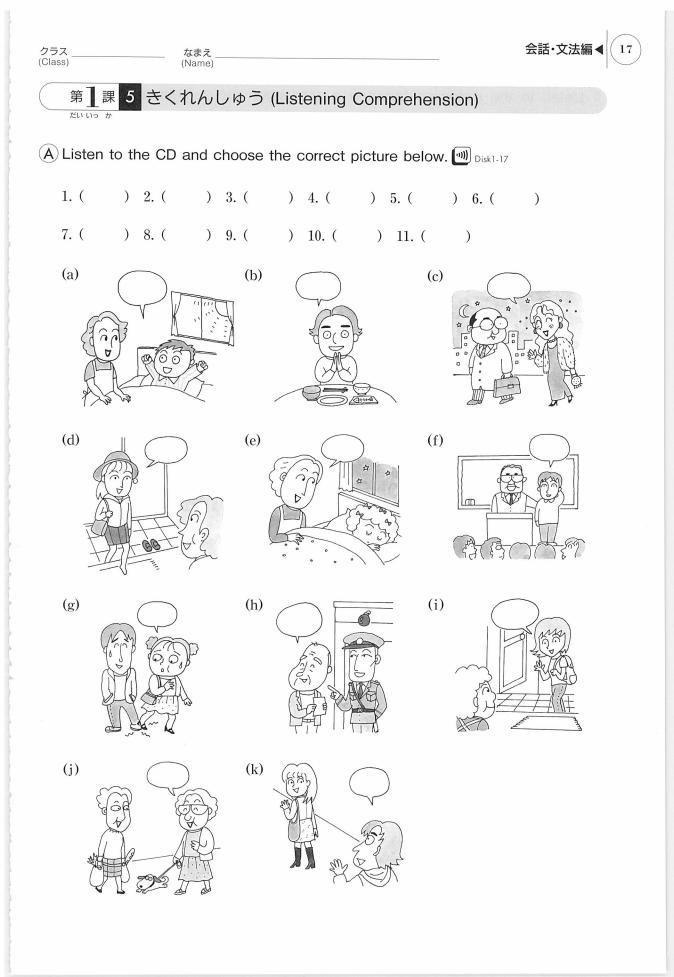
3. I am an international student.

4. Michiko is a first-year student.

5. Ms. Yamamoto is 25 years old.

6. My major is Japanese.

16 ►会話·文法編	クラス (Class)	なまえ (Name)		
第 課 4	Question Senter	nces		
だいいっか				
I Ask the rig	ht questions in each	of the following ex	changes.	
1. You:				
Kimura :	よねんせいです。			
2. You:				
Kimura :	れきしです。			
3. You:				
Kimura :	じゅうきゅうさいで	す。		
4. You:				
Kimura :	よんさんの ろくきゅ	ういちななです。		
5. You:	すみません、いま			
Kimura :	いま くじはんです。			
Translate th	ne following sentence	es into Japanese.		
1. Are you a	ı student?			
Yes, I am	a student at Nihon U	niversity.		
2. Is Michik	o a fourth-year studen	t?		
No, Michi	iko is a third-year stud	lent.		



▶会話·文法編

18

(B) Listen to the dialogues between a passenger and a flight attendant in an airplane. Find out the times of the following cities. (III) Disk1-18

Word you may not know: どういたしまして。(You are welcome.)

Example: とうきょう	8:00 A.M.
1. $\mathcal{N}_{(\mathfrak{x})}$ (Paris)	
2. ソウル (Seoul)	·
3. $\underline{\exists} \underline{\exists} \underline{\neg} \underline{\exists} \underline{\neg} \mathcal{I}$ (New York)	
4. $\square \succ \upharpoonright_{\lambda} \succ \succ_{\lambda}$ (London)	
5. タイペイ (Taipei)	
6. $\checkmark {\succ} {\vdash} {\leftarrow} {\leftarrow}$ (Sydney)	

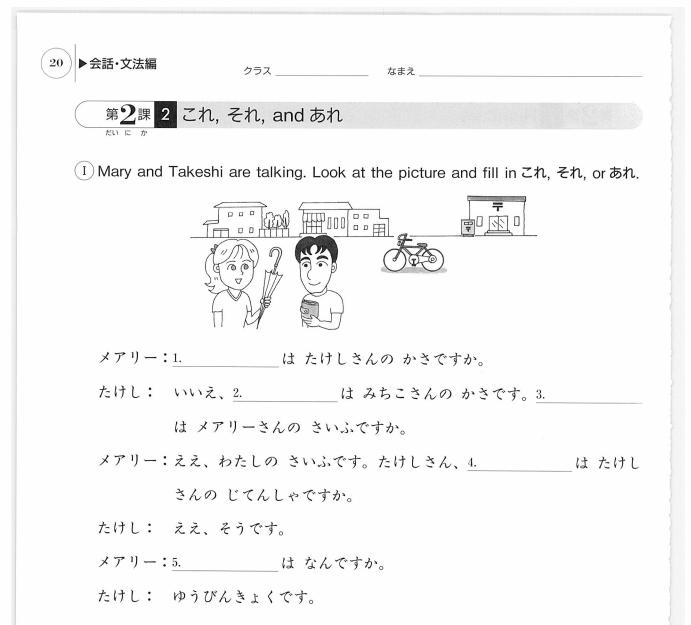
C Listen to the dialogues between Mr. Tanaka and a telephone operator. Find out the telephone numbers of the following people. Disk1-19

Example: すずき	51-6751
1. かわさき	
2. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ (Lee)	
3. ウッズ (Woods)	
4. $\underset{\mathcal{E}}{} \stackrel{\sim}{\underset{\lambda}} \stackrel{\mathcal{T}}{} \stackrel{\mathcal{T}}{\underset{\lambda}} \stackrel{\mathcal{T}}{\underset{\lambda}} \stackrel{\mathcal{T}}{} \stackrel{\mathcal{T}}{\underset{\lambda}} $ (Thompson)	

D Two international students, Lee and Taylor, are talking with a Japanese person. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the chart below.

	1. Nationality	2. University	3. School Year	4. Major
Lee				
Taylor				

Process       Numbers         (1) Write the following numbers in Arabic numerals.       (1) $\angle A \cup \forall \forall \langle \Delta \Delta \cup \psi \rangle$ (2) $\angle A \cup \forall \forall \langle \Delta \Delta \cup \psi \rangle$ (3) $\angle A \angle A \wedge \forall \forall \langle 0 \rangle$ (3) $\angle A \angle A \wedge \forall \forall \langle 0 \rangle$ (6) $\angle \forall \angle A \cup \forall \forall \langle 0 \rangle \oplus ) \cup \forall \langle 0 \rangle$ (4) $\lor b \angle A \wedge \forall \forall \langle 0 \rangle$ (7) $\angle A \angle A \wedge \forall \forall \langle 0 \rangle \oplus ) \cup \forall \langle 0 \rangle$ (4) $\lor b \angle A \wedge \forall \forall \forall \langle 0 \rangle \oplus \langle 0 \rangle \oplus ) \cup \forall \langle 0 \rangle \oplus ) \otimes \oplus ) \angle A \cup \forall \forall$	クラス	なまえ			会話·文法編◀ 19
1 Write the following numbers in Arabic numerals.         (1) $\pm \lambda \forall \forall \forall \forall \forall \forall \forall \uparrow \uparrow$		mbers			
(1) $\pm \lambda \forall v < \forall x \forall \forall v = 0$ (5) $\pm \lambda \forall v < \forall v < 0$ (2) $d = \partial \forall v < \forall v < 0$ (6) $\forall \forall \forall v < 0 > 0 > 0 > 0 > 0 > 0 > 0 > 0 > 0 > 0$		ing numbers in Arat	nic numerals		
(2) はっぴゃくごじゅうきん       (6) ごせんひゃくきゅうじゅうはち         (3) せんさんびゃく       (7) よんまんろくせんきゅうひゃく         (4) いちまんななせん       (8) きゅうまんにひゃくじゅう         (5) Write the following numbers in <i>hiragana</i> .         1. 541         2.2,736         3. 8,900         4. 12,345         (7) Lock at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         (7) Lock at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         (7) Lock at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         (7) Lock at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         (1) Q:         (1) Q:         A: ict the context					
(3) $\forall \lambda \ddot{z} \lambda \dddot{v} \checkmark \langle \qquad (7) \dot{z} \lambda \dot{z} \lambda \eth \langle \forall \lambda \ddot{z} \phi \ddot{y} \psi \checkmark \langle \qquad (9) \dot{z} \phi \dot{z} \dot{z} \lambda \ddot{z} \psi \checkmark \langle \forall \psi \phi \dot{z} \psi \dot{z} \phi \dot{z} \psi \land \psi \land \psi \land \psi \dot{z} \psi \dot{z} \dot{z} \dot{z} \rangle$ (4) $\forall b \dot{z} \dot{z} \lambda \dot{z}$	(1) よんひゃくな	なじゅう	(5) さんぜんス	ろっぴゃくじゅうに	
(4) $vrb \pm \lambda x x \pm \lambda$ (8) $brit = 100  substant the order of the following numbers in hiragana. 1. 541 2. 2,736 3. 8,900 4. 12,345 (1) Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues. (1) Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues. (2) Vrb \pm 160 Vrb \pm 24,000 Vrb \pm 3,6001. Q:A: ri \pm \lambda \pm $	(2) はっぴゃくごし	じゅうさん	(6) ごせんひゃ	っくきゅうじゅうはち	
I Write the following numbers in <i>hiragana</i> .1. 5412. 2,7363. 8,9004. 12,345I Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.I Q :I Loskikit wI Q :I Loskikit wI Q :I Loskikit wI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	(3) せんさんびゃ	<	(7) よんまん	ろくせんきゅうひゃく	
1. 541         2. 2,736         3. 8,900         4. 12,345         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID Look at the pictures	(4) いちまんなな	せん	(8) きゅうま	んにひゃくじゅう	
2. 2,736         3. 8,900         4. 12,345         ID Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         ID $\underbrace{V_{160}}_{Y160}$ ID $\underbrace{V_{160}}_{Y24,000}$ ID $\underbrace{V_{160}}_{Y3,600}$ 1. Q:         A: icit Alk Att Alk Att To         2. Q: bill Alk vide to to to to.         A:         3. Q: LASALE vide vide to to to.	I Write the follow	ing numbers in <i>hira</i> ç	ana.		
3. 8,900         4. 12,345         In Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Im Look at the pictures	1. 541				
4. 12,345         In Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.         Image: $\underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}24,000}$ Image: $\underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}24,000}$ Image: $\underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}24,000}$ Image: $\underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}24,000}$ Image: $\underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}3,600}$ Image: \underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}3,600}         Image: \underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}3,600}         Image: \underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}3,600}         Image: \underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}3,600}         Image: \underbrace{100}_{\mathbb{Y}3,600	2. 2,736				
I Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.	3. 8,900				
¥160       ¥24,000       ¥3,600         1. Q:       X3,600         A: にまんよんせんえんです。         2. Q: かばんは いくらですか。         A:         3. Q: しんぶんは いくらですか。	4. 12,345				
¥160       ¥24,000       ¥3,600         1. Q:					
1. Q:         A: にまんよんせんえんです。         2. Q: かばんは いくらですか。         A:         3. Q: しんぶんは いくらですか。	Look at the pict	ures and complete	the dialogues		
1. Q:         A: にまんよんせんえんです。         2. Q: かばんは いくらですか。         A:         3. Q: しんぶんは いくらですか。	×160	> <b>F</b>		N2 600	
<ul> <li>A:にまんよんせんえんです。</li> <li>2. Q:かばんは いくらですか。</li> <li>A:</li> <li>3. Q:しんぶんは いくらですか。</li> </ul>				+3,000	
<ul> <li>2. Q:かばんは いくらですか。</li> <li>A:</li> <li>3. Q:しんぶんは いくらですか。</li> </ul>					
A:3. Q:しんぶんは いくらですか。	A:にまんよ.	んせんえんです。			
3. Q:しんぶんは いくらですか。	2. Q:かばんは	いくらですか。			
	A :				
A :	3. Q:しんぶん	は いくらですか。			
	A :				



I Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This is my bag.

2. (Pointing at a thing near the listener) That is Takeshi's book.

3. (Pointing at a building 50 meters away) That is a library.

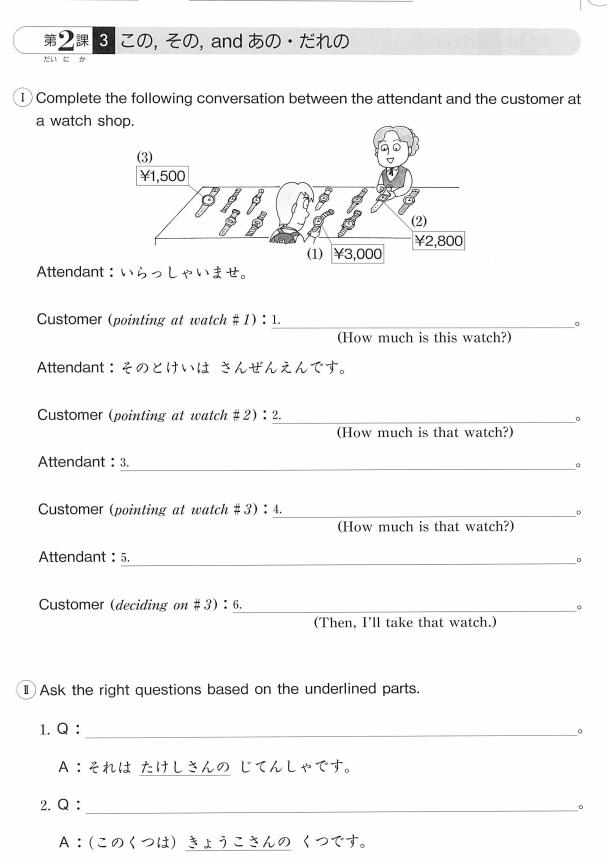
4. (Pointing at the dish in front of you) Is this meat?

5. (Pointing at a building 50 meters away) What is that?

'dh	ま	~	

クラス

21





第<mark>2</mark>課 4 Noun も

▶ Translate the following sentences into Japanese. Use ₺ after the underscored phrases.

1. Ms. Tanaka is Japanese. Mr. Yoshida is Japanese, too.

2. Ms. Tanaka is twenty years old. Mr. Yoshida is twenty years old, too.

3. This dictionary is 2,000 yen. That dictionary is 2,000 yen, too.

4. This is my bicycle. <u>That</u> is my bicycle, too.

5. This is a Japanese book. <u>This</u> is a Japanese book, too.

6. Takeshi's major is history. My major is history, too.

7. Ms. Tanaka is a student at Nihon University. <u>Mr. Yoshida</u> is a student at Nihon University, too.

8. (A sentence of your own, describing two similar things/people.)

クラス

第2課 5 Noun じゃありません

● Answer the following questions in the negative. These are all personal questions. "○○" (read まるまる) stands for your name. You will want to replace it with わたし in your answers.

1. すみません。たけしさんですか。

2.  $\bigcirc$  さんは かいしゃいん (office worker) ですか。

3. ○○さんは にほんじんですか。

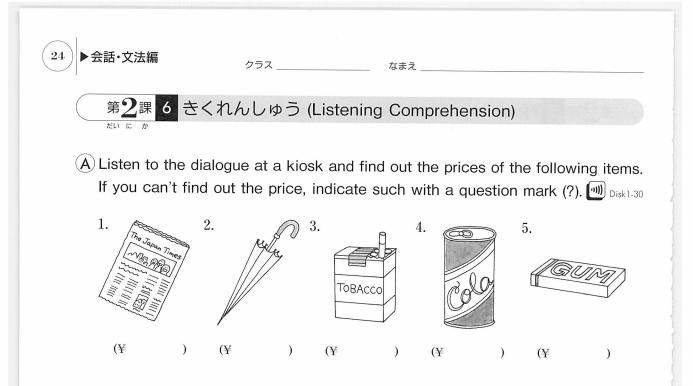
4. ○○さんの せんもんは れきしですか。

5. ○○さんは じゅうななさいですか。

6. これは ○○さんの じてんしゃですか。

7. それは ○○さんの かさですか。

8. すみません。あれは きっさてんですか。



B Mary introduces her friend to Takeshi. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks.

Mary's friend's name is <u>1</u>. She comes from 2.

She studies <u>3.</u> at the University of Paris.

Her mother is <u>4</u>. . Her father is <u>5</u>.

C Mary and Takeshi went to a Japanese restaurant. They are looking at the menu a waitress brought. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. How much are these items?

a. すきやき (¥ ) b. うどん (¥ ) c. てんぷら (¥ )

2. What did Mary order? Why did she decide on it?

3. What did Takeshi order?

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# 第3課 1 Verb Conjugation

Memorize the thirteen verbs introduced in Lesson 3. Read the explanation about verb conjugation and complete the following tables.

#### Ru-verbs

	dictionary form	present affirmative	present negative
1. get up			
2. see			
3. eat			
4. sleep			

#### U-verbs

	dictionary form	present affirmative	present negative
5. speak			
6. listen			
7. go			
8. read			
9. drink			
10. return			

#### Irregular Verbs

	dictionary form	present affirmative	present negative
11. come			
12. do			
13. study			

'云祜'	•文法編 クラス なまえ
第	3 ■ 2 Noun を verb
ver	ite aます and ません sentence using two of the nouns in each grou rb of your choice. ample:
	Noun:さかな にく やさい
	affirmative → わたしは やさいを たべます。 negative → わたしは にくを たべません。
1.	Noun:おさけ おちゃ コーヒー
	affirmative $\rightarrow$
	negative $\rightarrow$
2.	Noun:にほんの えいが アメリカの えいが フランスの えいた
	affirmative $\rightarrow$
	negative $\rightarrow$
3.	Noun:テニス サッカー (soccer) バスケットボール (basketball)
	affirmative $\rightarrow$
	negative $\rightarrow$
4.	Noun:ほん おんがくの ざっし スポーツの ざっし
	affirmative $\rightarrow$
	negative $\rightarrow$
5.	Noun:にほんの おんがく ロック (rock) にほんごの テープ

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### 第3課 3 Verbs with Places

なまえ

I) Where do the following activities take place? Add the places and appropriate particles to the following sentences.

Example:	とし	よカ	ぃんで	ほんを	よみます	0

1	べんきょうします。
2	テレビを みます。
3	コーヒーを のみます
4	いきます。
5	かえります。

I Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Mr. Tanaka will go to school.

2. My friend will come to Japan.

3. Ms. Suzuki listens to the tape in the L.L.

4. I speak Japanese at home.

5. I don't eat lunch at home.

28 ►会話·文	法編	クラス	なまえ	
<b>第</b> 3	課 4 Time R	eferences		
the w			61-62) on time reference /ords are <i>always</i> used w	
1. Z,	んばん	4.いつ	7. どようび 10.	まいにち
2. L			8. あした 11.	
3. あ	さ	6. いま	9. じゅういちじ	
expre	essions. Refer to	Grammar 6 (pp. 62-	ver possible, include pl -63) on the basic order ちょうする かえる	of phrases.
1. わ;	たしは まいにち	じに		_ます。
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
		g sentences into Ja	apanese.	
1. I s <sub>I</sub>	beak Japanese eve	ery day.		
2. I w	ill not watch TV	tonight.		

3. Mary does not come to school on Saturdays.

$+r \pm \Rightarrow$			
	- + -	- = -	
444	14	A 45	

第3課 5 Suggestion Using ~ませんか
I Study Dialogue I (p. 54) and translate the following exchange.
メアリー: <u>1.</u> (Would you like to see a movie tonight?)
たけし: <u>2.</u> (Tonight is not a very good time )
メアリー: <u>3.</u> (How about tomorrow?)
たけし: <u>4.</u> (Sounds great.)
${\mathbb I}$ Imagine you ask someone out. Write the dialogue between you and your friend
You: <u>1.</u>
Friend: 2.
You: <u>3.</u>
Friend : 4.

▶ 会話·文法編 30

クラス \_\_\_\_\_\_ なまえ \_\_\_\_\_

### 第3課 6 Frequency Adverbs

Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I often go to the library.

わたしは \_\_\_\_\_\_ としょかん \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Sue often comes to my house.

3. I usually get up at six.

4. Professor Yamashita usually goes to sleep at eleven.

5. I sometimes read Japanese newspapers.

6. Takeshi sometimes drinks coffee at that coffee shop.

7. Mary does not eat much.

4	-	-	
な	ま	Z	

# 第3課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

(A) Listen to the dialogue between Sue and Mary. Where will they be? What will they do? (I) Disk2-9

	1. Saturday	2. Sunday
Mary	in	in
Sue	in/at	in/at

(B) Listen to the dialogue at an evening meeting at a summer camp. The group leader and the students are discussing the schedule for the next day. Complete the schedule below. Disk2-10

1. (	)	6:00 A.M.
2. (	)	7:30
3. (	)	9:00
4. (	)	12:30 p.m.
5. (	)	1:30
6. (	)	3:00
7. (	)	6:00
8. (	)	7:30
9. (	)	11:30

a. breakfastb. dinnerc. get upd. go to bede. lunchf. play basketballg. play tennish. studyi. watch a movie

▶ 会話·文法編

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- C Listen to the conversation between Sue and her friend. How often does she do the following things? (a = every day, b = often, c = sometimes, d = not often, e = not at all) Disk2-11
  - 1. ( ) study Japanese
  - 2. ( ) go to the library
  - 3. ( ) listen to a Japanese tape
  - 4. ( ) watch American movies
  - 5. ( ) watch Japanese movies
  - 6. ( ) play tennis
  - 7. ( ) drink coffee
- (D) Listen to the dialogue between Mary and a Japanese friend of hers and answer the questions below. (D) Disk2-12
  - What time is it? ( )
     a. Eight b. Nine c. Ten d. Eleven
  - 2. What did the man suggest first? ( )a. Coffee at a coffee shop b. Beer at a bar c. Coffee at his place d. Lunch
  - 3. How did the woman turn down his suggestion? (Mark  $\bigcirc$  for all that apply.)
    - a. ( ) By saying that she needs to go back home
    - b. ( ) By saying that it is too late
    - c. ( ) By saying that she needs to study
    - d. ( ) By saying that she needs to go to sleep early
  - 4. What other suggestions did the man make? (Mark  $\bigcirc$  for all that apply.)
    - a. ( ) Listening to Japanese language tapes together
    - b. ( ) Practicing Japanese at a coffee shop
    - c. ( ) Having lunch together the next day
    - d. ( ) Walking her home

### 第4課 1 Xがあります/います

I Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. There is a bus stop over there.

2. There will be no class on Thursday.

3. I do not have a dictionary. (lit., There is not a dictionary.)

4. There's Professor Yamashita over there!

5. I have a child. (lit., There is a child.)

(I) Answer the following questions in Japanese.

1. あした、アルバイトがありますか。

2. いつ日本語のクラスがありますか。

- 3. 日本に友だちがいますか。
- 4. 兄弟 (brothers and sisters) がいますか。

/おねえさん: older sister ^^ いもうと: younger sister おにいさん: older brother \おとうと: younger brother /

 $\mathbf{34}$ ▶ 会話·文法編

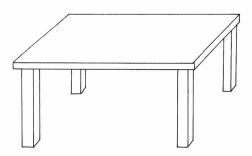
クラス \_\_\_\_\_

なまえ

#### 第4課 2 Describing Where Things Are

I Draw a picture showing the items mentioned in the passage below, each in correct geometrical relation to the others.

辞書はつくえの上です。時計もつくえの上です。ぼうしは辞書と時計の間です。 じしょ かばんはつくえの下です。つくえはテレビのそばです。



I Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.

1. 日本語の本はどこですか。 Japanese (1)book Mary's umbrella 2. メアリーさんのかさはどこですか。 (2)3. スーさんの辞書はどこですか。 Sue's dictionary (3)4. 図書館はどこですか。 としょかん (4)(5)Library 5. 銀行はどこですか。 <sup>ぎんこう</sup> Post Bank Office

#### 第4課 3 Past Tense (Nouns)

(I) Answer the following questions.

- 1. きのうは月曜日でしたか。
- 2. きのうは十五日でしたか。
- 3. 今日の朝ごはんはハンバーガーでしたか。
- 4. 子供の時、いい子供でしたか。
- 5. 高校の時、いい学生でしたか。

I Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

- 1. My bicycle was 30,000 yen.
- 2. Yesterday was Sunday.
- 3. Professor Yamada was not a Nihon University student.

▶会話·文法編 36

U-verbs

クラス \_\_\_\_\_ なまえ \_

## 第4 Verb Conjugation (Past Tense)

▶ Fill in the conjugation table below. If you are unclear about the *u*-verb/*ru*-verb distinction, read Grammar 1 in Lesson 3 (pp. 58-59) once again. If you are unclear about the past tense conjugation, refer to the table on p. 79.

	dictionary form	past affirmative	past negative
1. drink			
2. speak			
3. listen			
4. buy			
5. take			
6. write			
7. wait			
8. there is			

Ru-verbs and Irregular Verbs

	dictionary form	past affirmative	past negative
9. eat			
10. get up			
11. do			
12. come			

<b>т</b> г	+	⇒	
ふ	9	r	

会話·文法編◀ (37

#### 第4課 5 Past Tense (Verbs)

[] Read what Takeshi did last weekend and answer the following questions in Japanese.

Takeshi listened to music at home on Friday. He worked part-time at a supermarket on Saturday. He saw a movie with Mary in Kyoto on Sunday.

1. たけしさんは金曜日に手紙を書きましたか。

2. たけしさんは土曜日にどこでアルバイトをしましたか。

3. たけしさんはいつ音楽を聞きましたか。

4. たけしさんは日曜日に何をしましたか。(Fill in the blanks.)

たけしさんは\_\_\_\_\_に\_\_\_\_で \_\_\_\_と\_\_\_\_を\_\_\_\_\_

5. あなたは、週末、何をしましたか。

I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Sue did not take pictures at all.

2. I often ate hamburgers when I was a child.

3. Takeshi did not study much when he was in high school.



クラス \_\_\_\_\_ なまえ

第4課6も

Translate the sentences into Japanese. Note that the particle  $\overline{t}$  replaces  $|t, \vec{r}\rangle$ , and  $\overline{c}$ , but goes side by side with other particles.

1. Mary went to Osaka last week. Takeshi went to Osaka last week, too.

2. There is a Japanese class on Monday. There is a history class on Monday, too.

3. There is a bookstore over there. There is a restaurant, too.

4. I bought a dictionary. I bought a magazine, too.

5. I drink tea. I drink coffee, too.

6. Mary will go to Korea (韓国). She will go to China (中国), too.

7. Michiko ate hamburgers on Friday. She ate hamburgers on Saturday, too.

8. Sue bought souvenirs at a temple. She bought souvenirs at a department store, too.

9. I took pictures at school yesterday. I took pictures at home, too.

クラス	なまえ			会話・文法編◀
第4課 7 W	ord Orde	r and Partic	cles	
I Translate the	following se	entences into	Japanese.	
1. Mary <u>studied</u>	d Japanese <u>f</u>	or two hours y (2)	esterday. (1)	
メアリー	さんは	(1)	(2)	° (3)
2. Takeshi <u>wai</u>	ted for Mary (3)	for one hour (2)	in front of the dep (1)	artment store.
たけしさ	んは	(1)	(2)	°
	o the tape at (4)	the Language (3)	Lab for about one (2)	<u>e hour</u> <u>every day</u> . (1)
スーさんに	1(1	)	(2)	(3)
	(4)	o		

(I) Fill in the particles that are missing. You may want to refer to the Vocabulary section (pp. 74-75), where the particle that goes with each of the new verbs is shown in parentheses.

- 1. 私はあした友だち \_\_\_\_\_\_ 会います。

   2. メアリーさんは京都のお寺で写真 \_\_\_\_\_ 撮りました。

   3. 私は喫茶店でロバートさん \_\_\_\_\_\_ 待ちました。

   4. スーパーで肉 \_\_\_\_\_ 買いました。

   5. 私はフランス語 \_\_\_\_\_ わかりません。
- 6. 私はきのう手紙\_\_\_\_\_書きませんでした。

40 ►会話·文	法編			
		クラス	なまえ	
第4	課 8 聞く練習 き れんしょ		Comprehension)	
	is talking with h ions in English.		ather. Listen to the dialo	gue and answer the
1. Wh	at did the host fa	ather do today?		
2. Wh	at did the host n	nother do?		
3. Wh	at are Mary and	the host father g	going to do tomorrow? _	
B Mary	is showing a pic	ture that she to	ook at a party. Identify th	$\frown$
1. (	) Ken	a		Disk2-25
2. (	) Rika	a Cje		d d
3. (	) Mike	b		
4. (	) Takeshi	1900	B Can got	e
5. (	) Mother	c El		
6. (	) Father		f f	N
C Lister	to the dialogue	e in the classro	oom and answer the foll	
			Word you may not kno	₩ <sub>Disk2-26</sub> w: カラオケ (karaoke)
				(RardOke)
I. Wh	at is the date tod	ay?		

- 2. What day is today?
- 3. Who did these things? Mark  $\bigcirc$  for the things they did.

	a. studied	b. danced	c. went to Tokyo	d. wrote a letter	e. went to karaoke	f. did shopping
Sue						
Mary						
Robert						

4. Robert will be in trouble. Why?

## 第5課 1 Adjectives (Present Tense)

 For each of the adjectives below, write the meaning and determine whether it is an い- or a な-adjective. (You may want to refer to the Vocabulary section [pp. 98-99].) Then, turn it into the negative, paying attention to the difference between the two types of adjectives.

	meaning	adjective type	negative
Ex. いそがしいです	busy	い)/な	いそがしくありません
1. きらいです		い / な	
2. あたらしいです		い / な	
3. やさしいです		い / な	
4. しずかです		い / な	
5. ハンサムです		い / な	
6. つまらないです		い / な	
7. こわいです		い / な	

I Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This watch is expensive.

- 2. This coffee is not delicious.
- 3. Professor Yamashita is energetic.
- 4. Books are not cheap.
- 5. I will not be free tomorrow.

 $\left(42\right)$ ▶会話·文法編

第5課 2 Adjective Conjugation—1

クラス \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the conjugation table below.

#### נ*ו*-adjectives

	1. large	2. expensive
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

なまえ

	3. frightening	4. interesting
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	5. old	6. good
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

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# 第5課 3 Adjective Conjugation—2

Fill in the conjugation table below.

#### な-adjectives

	1. quiet	2. beautiful
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	3. healthy	4. fond
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

	5. disgusted	6. lively
dictionary form		
present affirmative		
present negative		
past affirmative		
past negative		

▶会話·文法編

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#### 第5課 4 Adjectives (Past Tense)

クラス \_\_\_\_\_

なまえ

(I) Answer the questions.

1. 先週はひまでしたか。

2. テストは難しかったですか。

3. きのうは暑かったですか。

4. 週末は楽しかったですか。

5. きのうの晩ごはんはおいしかったですか。

I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I was busy yesterday.

2. The homework was difficult.

3. My room was not clean.

4. The weather was good.

5. The trip was not fun.

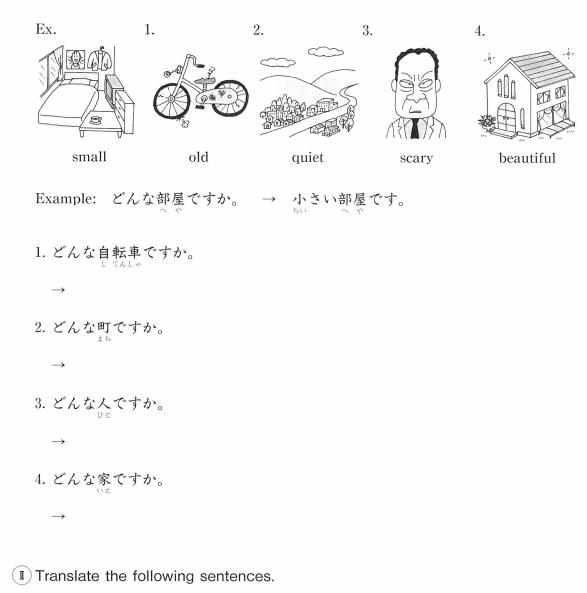
6. The tickets were not expensive.

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なまえ

## 第5課 5 Adjective + Noun

[] Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1. I met a kind person.

2. I bought an inexpensive ticket.

3. I read an interesting book last week.

6 ▶会話·文法編	クラス	なまえ
第5課 6 好	き(な)/きらい(な	נ)
Write down the		ng if you like/dislike the things below. Us "don't like." Use 大~ for emphasis.
Example: home	ework → 私は宿	う題が大好きです。 with thing to the terms of terms
1. Japanese class	8	
$\rightarrow$		
2. this town		
$\rightarrow$		
3. Mondays		
$\rightarrow$		
4. ocean		
$\rightarrow$		
5. cats		
$\rightarrow$		
6. cold mornings	i	
$\rightarrow$		
7. fish		
$\rightarrow$		
8. frightening me	DV1es	
$\rightarrow$		
9. (your own sen	tences)	

クラス	なまえ		会話・文法編◀ 47
第5課7~ま	しょう		
<ol> <li>I You and your frie with ましょう.</li> </ol>	end will spend one day toge	ether. Complete the unde	erlined parts

友だち : とも	どこに行きますか。	
私:	1.	
友だち :	いいですね。そこで何をしますか。	
私:	2.	。それから、
	<u>3.</u>	
友だち:	何時に会いますか。	
私:	4.	

I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Let's take pictures here.

2. Let's watch this movie tonight.

3. Let's wait in the coffee shop.

4. This kanji is difficult. Let's ask our teacher.

5. Let's do the homework together.

48 ▶会話·文法編	クラス	なまえ	
第 <b>5</b> 課 8 聞く	練習 (Listening Co	mprehensi	ion)
	ogue between a real e answers. 🗐 <sub>Disk3-11</sub>		and his customer and choose may not know: $-$ か月(one month)
1. The house is [	new / old ].	4. The room	ns are [ big / not big ].
2. The house is [	clean / not clean ].	5. There ar	e [ many / not many ] rooms.
3. The house is [	quiet / not quiet ].	6. The rent a month.	is [ 90,400 / 94,000 ] yen
Suzuki on a date	e. I Disk3-12 Word you may not l		「hree men want to invite Ms. とうございます。(Congratulations.)
	Favorite type		What he does on holidays
a. 吉田			
b. 川口 かわぐち —			
c. 中山			
2. Who did Ms. S	uzuki choose?		_
			and fill in the chart with the lich, $c = hates$ .

	1. Rock	2. Jazz	3. Classical music	4. Suspense movies	5. Horror movies
Mary					
Takeshi					

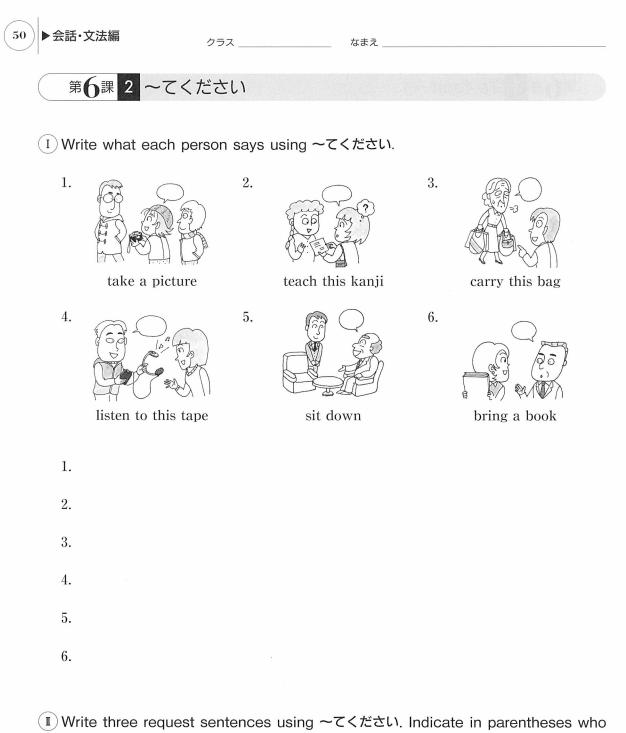
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#### なまえ

## 第**6**課 1 7e-form −1

Review Grammar 1 (pp. 118-119) and conjugate the verbs below into their respective te-forms. The numbers indicate the lesson in which the verbs first appeared.

Ru-verbs		U-verbs endin	g with す
1. おきる (3)	$\rightarrow$	13. はなす(3)	$\rightarrow$
2. たべる (3)	$\rightarrow$	<i>U</i> -verbs endin	a with つ
3. ねる (3)	$\rightarrow$	14. まつ(4)	
4. みる (3)	$\rightarrow$		
5. いる (4)	$\rightarrow$	U-verbs endin	g with む
6. でかける (5	$i) \rightarrow$	15. のむ (3)	$\rightarrow$
	, 	16. よむ(3)	$\rightarrow$
U-verbs endin	g with う	<i>U</i> -verbs endin	a with Z
7. あう (4)	$\rightarrow$		•
8. かう (4)	$\rightarrow$	17. かえる (3)	$\rightarrow$
		18. ある (4)	$\rightarrow$
U-verbs endin	g with <	19. とる (4)	$\rightarrow$
9. きく (3)	$\rightarrow$	20. わかる (4)	$\rightarrow$
10. かく (4)	$\rightarrow$	21. のる (5)	$\rightarrow$
		22. やる (5)	$\rightarrow$
U-verbs endin	g with < (irregular)		
11. いく (3)	$\rightarrow$	Irregular Verbs	;
		23. くる(3)	$\rightarrow$
U-verbs endin	g with ぐ	24. する (3)	$\rightarrow$
12. およぐ (5)	$\rightarrow$	25. べんきょう	する(3) →



you are going to ask to do those things.

- 1. ( )
- 2. ( )
- 3. ( )

## 第6課 3 Te-form —2

▶ Review the Vocabulary section (pp. 116-117) and the Grammar (pp. 118-119) and fill in the following table.

#### Ru-verbs

	long form (~ます)	<i>te</i> -form	meaning
1. あける			
2. おしえる			
3. おりる			
4. かりる			
5. しめる			
6. つける			
7. でんわをかける			
8. わすれる			

#### U-verbs

	long form (~ます)	<i>te</i> -form	meaning
9. たばこをすう			
10. つかう			
11. てつだう			

12. いそぐ		

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	long form (〜ます)	<i>te</i> -form	meaning
13. かえす			
14. けす			

15. たつ		
16. もつ		

|--|

19. やすむ							

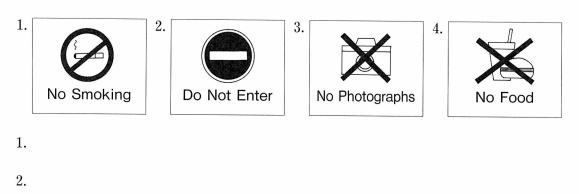
20. すわる		
21. はいる		

Irregular Verbs

	long form (~ます)	<i>te</i> -form	meaning
22. つれてくる			
23. もってくる			

クラス	なまえ	会話·文法編◀ 53
第6課4~て	もいいです/~てはいけません	

I Look at the signs and make sentences using ~てはいけません.



- 3.
- 4.

I Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

2. May I turn off the TV?

3. You must not watch this movie alone. You are 16 years old!

4. You must not forget the homework.

5. I am allowed to work part-time (lit., "do" a part-time job) in Japan.

- (I) Describe two things that you are allowed to do/prohibited from doing at the place you now live.
  - 1.

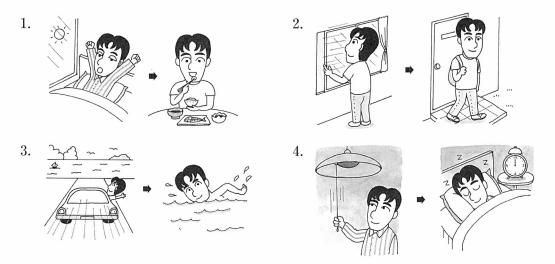
2.

<sup>1.</sup> May I go out tonight?



## 第6課 5 Describing Two Activities

1 The pictures below describe what Takeshi did yesterday. Make sentences using *te*-forms.



1.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

I) Translate the following sentences.

1. I will go to the library and return the book tomorrow.

2. Mary and Takeshi met and talked for about an hour.

3. My friend went to China and did not return.

第6課6~から

I) Translate the following sentences, using ~から.

1. I am not free today. (It's) because I have a test tomorrow.

2. The test was not difficult. (That was) because I had studied a lot.

3. Let's go out tonight. (It's) because tomorrow is a holiday.

4. I helped my mother. (It's) because she was busy.

5. I will not drink coffee. (It's) because I drank coffee in the morning.

I Complete the dialogue below.

A: <u>1</u>.

B: どうしてですか。

A: 2.

から。

会話·文法編《

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第6課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

クラス \_\_\_

(A) Listen to the dialogue at a youth hostel. Mark T if the following statements are true. Mark F if not true. (I) Disk3-23

なまえ

- 1. ( ) The breakfast starts at 6:30.
- 2. ( ) Smoking is not permitted in the room.
- 3. ( ) You can take a shower in the morning.
- 4. ( ) There is no coin laundry here.

(B) Your roommate has gone away for a week. She has left a message on your answering machine. Listen to it and mark ○ for what you are asked to do.

())) Disk3-24

Word you may not know: れいぞうこ (refrigerator)

You are asked to:

1. (	) open the window	4. (	) return a book to Mary
2. (	) water the plants	5. (	) borrow a camera from Robert
3. (	) drink leftover milk	6. (	) do some shopping for a party

C Takeshi is trying to organize a picnic. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions in English. Disk3-25

1. When is NOT convenient for each of them? Why?

	a. Inconvenient day	b. Reasons
Michiko		
Sue		
Robert		

2. When did they decide to go on the picnic?

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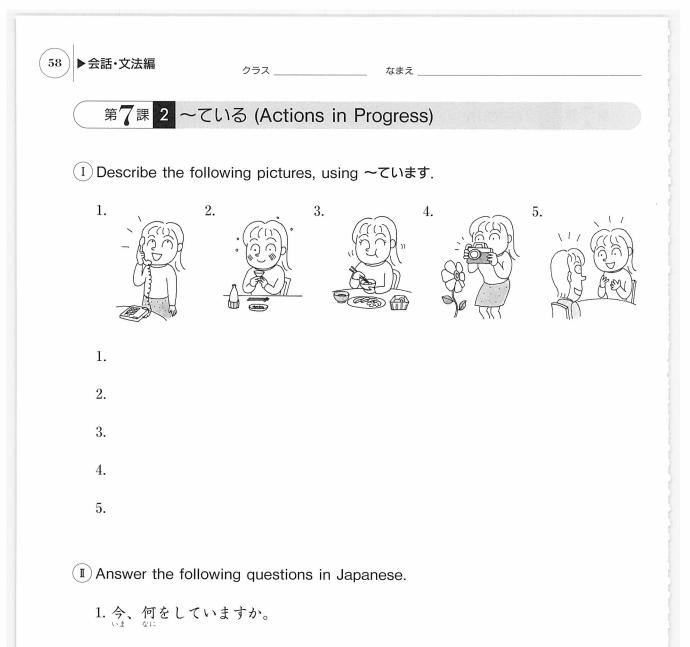
なまえ \_

第7課1 Te-form

 $\blacktriangleright$  Decide whether they are *u*-, *ru*-, or irregular verbs and fill in the table below.

	<i>u/ru/</i> irregular	long form	<i>te-</i> form
Ex. ある	u	あります	あって
1. わかる			
2. やる			
3. けす			
4. たつ			
5. おきる			
6. かえる			
7. くる			
8. する			
9. あそぶ			
10. かける			
11. きる			
12. かぶる			
13. つとめる			
14. はく			
15. うたう			
16. すむ			
17. けっこんする			

クラス \_\_



2. きのうの午後八時ごろ何をしていましたか。

(I) Translate the following sentences.

1. Mary is waiting for a bus at the bus stop.

2. At two o'clock yesterday, Takeshi was playing tennis with a friend.

3. I called home. My big sister was doing her homework.

### 第7課 3 ~ている (Result of a Change)

(I) This is Michiko's family. Answer the following questions in Japanese.

Father	51 years old	works for a bank	lives in Nagano
Mother	47 years old	works for a hospital	lives in Nagano
Older sister	23 years old	college student; married	lives in Tokyo
Younger brother	16 years old	student	lives in Nagano

1. お父さんは何をしていますか。

2. お母さんは何をしていますか。

3. お姉さんは勤めていますか。

4. お姉さんは結婚していますか。

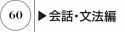
5. お姉さんは長野に住んでいますか。

6. 弟さんはどこに住んでいますか。

7. お父さんは何歳ですか。

I) Write about your family. Try to use expressions you have learned in this lesson.

クラス



## 第7課 4 Describing People

クラス \_\_\_\_\_ なまえ \_

I) Translate the following sentences.

1. Yasuo wears glasses.

2. Noriko is wearing a new T-shirt today.

3. Noriko is skinny, but Yasuo is overweight.

4. Michiko has short hair.

5. Michiko is not tall.

6. Michiko is very bright.

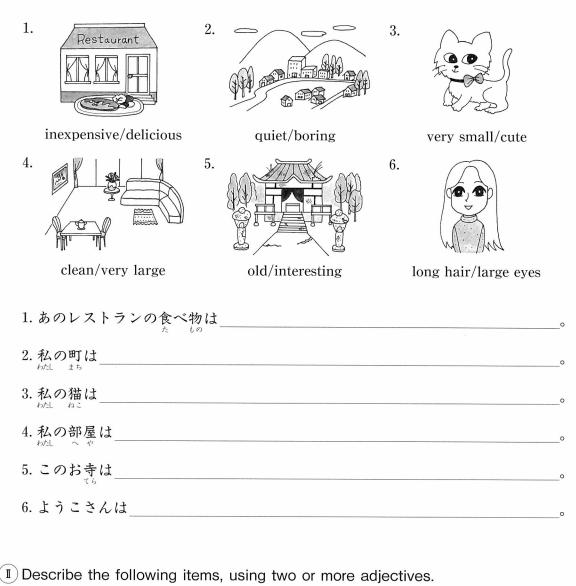
(I) You are an eyewitness testifying in court. Describe the person you saw at the scene of the crime.

- 1. Height:
- 2. Hair:
- 3. Glasses:
- 4. Eyes:
- 5. Clothes (above the waistline):
- 6. Clothes (below the waistline):
- 7. Shoes:
- 8. What he was doing at the time:



## 第7課 5 Te-forms for Joining Sentences

[] Look at the following pictures and complete the sentences.





62 ▶会話·文法編	クラス	なまえ	
第 <b>7</b> 課 6 V	erb stem + に 行く/ ぃ	来る/帰る < <sup>かえ</sup>	
I Rewrite the se	entences below, using th	ne verb stem	+ に行く/来る/帰る pattern.
Example: $\mathbf{X}$	書館に行って、本を借りま	ます。 → [	図書館に本を借りに行きます。
1. 大阪に行っ	て、友だちに会います。		
$\rightarrow$			
2. 家に帰って、	、晩ごはんを食べます。 <sup>ばん</sup>		
3. きのう、町 まち	に行って、雑誌を買いま	した。	
$\rightarrow$			
4. 私は週末京	都に行って、写真を撮り	ました。	
$\rightarrow$			
5. ロバートさ	んはよく私のアパートに	来て、テレビ	を見ます。
$\rightarrow$			
I Make your ov	vn sentences, using a pl	ace from the	list below.

(Ex.) 大学 だいがく	日本	食堂	喫茶店	友だちの	うち	図書館	お寺	海 うみ
Example:	大学 -	→ 大学 <sup>だいがく</sup>	に友だちい <sup>とも</sup>	こ会いに行	きます			
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								

クラス \_

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## 第7課 7 Counting People

- Answer the questions in Japanese.
  - 1. 日本語のクラスに女の人が何人いますか。
  - 2. 日本語のクラスに男の人が何人いますか。
  - 3. 兄弟がいますか。何人いますか。
  - 4. ルームメート (roommate) がいますか。何人いますか。
  - 5. あなたの大学に学生が何人いますか。
  - 6. あなたの町に人が何人住んでいますか。  $t \in DE x h \in L \to T$

きれんしゅう	ning Comp	orehe	ensi	on)	
A) One student was assaulted b Robert what he and the othe Write down in English what e	r students w	ere ( was	doin 6 doi	g at t ing. 🕒	he time of the inc
1. Robert:					
2. Sue:					
3. Takeshi:					
4. Ken:					
5. Michiko:					
6. Tom:					
<ul> <li>3 Listen to a TV reporter at a ce each celebrity. Disk4-10</li> <li>1. Arnold Stallone</li> <li>2. Nerved i Ui - 1</li> </ul>	lebrity's part (		100S (	e app )	ropriate description
2. Noguchi Hiroko 3. Matsumoto Seiko	(	)	(	)	
4. Matsumoto Seiko's new boyf		)	(	)	
	a hat c. w	vears	glas	ses	d. has short hair

- 1. Tanaka: a. buying flowers b. buying cards c. buying a CD 2. Sato: a. playing games c. playing sports b. singing songs 3. Suzuki: a. working at a department store
  - c. talking with his younger brother
- b. seeing his younger sister

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## 第8課 1 Short Forms (Present Tense)

Fill in the conjugation table below. Note that ru-verbs, u-verbs, and irregular verbs appear randomly on this sheet.

	dictionary form	short, negative	long, affirmative	<i>te</i> -form
Ex. eat	たべる	たべない	たべます	たべて
1. open				
2. buy				
3. sit down				
4. come				
5. die				
6. turn off				
7. study				
8. write				
9. there is				
10. drink				
11. understand				
12. wait				
13. play				
14. hurry				

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	第8課 2 Short Fo	orms (Informal S	peech)	
I	Make informal question negative.	on sentences usin	g the cues and ansv	ver them in the
	Example: (Do you) stue	dy today? $\rightarrow$ Q:	今日、勉強する? A	:ううん、しない。
	1. (Do you) often ride a	bus?		
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	
	2. (Do you) speak Japar	nese every day?		
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	
	3. (Do you) have homew	vork today?		
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	
	4. (Will you) go out this	weekend?		
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	
	5. Are you free tomorro	w?		
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	
	6. Are you Japanese?			
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	
	7. Is it hot?			
	$\rightarrow$ Q:		A :	

I Answer the following questions in informal speech.

1. 今日は何曜日?

2. どんな食べ物がきらい?

3. 今週の週末、何をする? こんしゅう しゅうまつ なに 第8課 3 Quotations (~と思います)

- Translate the following sentences. In sentences 5-8, "I don't think . . ." should be translated as ~ないと思います.
  - 1. I think food is expensive in Japan.

2. I think Professor Yamashita is handsome.

3. I think this woman is Mary's Japanese teacher.

4. I think Professor Yamashita reads many books.

5. I don't think this town is interesting. (lit., I think this town is not interesting.)

6. I don't think Saeko drinks sake.

7. I don't think Chieko likes Mayumi.

8. I don't think Noriko will come to school today.

I Answer the following questions, using ~と思います.

1. あしたはどんな天気ですか。

2. 来週は忙しいですか。

3. あなたの日本語の先生は、料理が上手ですか。

4. あなたの日本語の先生は、今週の週末、何をしますか。

68 ▶会話·文法編	クラス	なまえ	
第 <b>8</b> 課 4 Qu	iotations (~と言		
) Ask someone (pusing ~と言って		e) the following questions	. Report the answers
Example: 大学	生ですか。 → 田 <sup>±い</sup>	中さんは大学生だと言っなか	ていました。
1. 毎日、楽しい まいにち、たの	いですか。		
2. どんな料理オ	が好きですか。		
$\rightarrow$			
3. お酒を飲みま *** の	ますか。		
→ 4. どんなスポ-	-ツをよくしますか	°0	
$\rightarrow$			
5. 兄弟がいまう <sup>きょうだい</sup>	すか。		
6. どこに住ん <sup>-</sup>	でいますか。		
$\rightarrow$			
7. 結婚していま	ますか。		
8. 車を持ってい Gat b	いますか。		
$\rightarrow$			
9. 週末はたい <sup>~</sup> しゅうまっ	てい何をしますか。 <sup>なに</sup>		
10. (your own qu	uestion)		
$\rightarrow$			
Get the sig	mature of the persor	n you interviewed:	

### 第8課 5 ~ないでください

なまえ

- (I) Translate the following sentences.
  - Example: Please don't wait for me. (Because) I will be late.

→ 私を待たないでください。遅くなりますから。 <sup>btcl</sup> \*

- 1. Please don't forget your umbrella. (Because) It will rain this afternoon.  $\rightarrow$
- 2. Please don't open the window. (Because) I am cold.
  - $\rightarrow$
- 3. Please don't turn off the TV. (Because) I'm watching the news (= = =).
- 4. Please don't read that letter. (Because) It is my letter.
  - $\rightarrow$

(I) Write the dictionary form of each of the verbs used in the following sentences.

1. きらないでください。	
2. きないでください。	
3. こないでください。	
4. かけないでください。	
5. かかないでください。	
6. しないでください。	
7. しなないでください。	
8. かえらないでください。	
9. かわないでください。	

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第**8**課 6 Verb のが好きです

(I) Write what you are good at/what you are not good at/what you like to do/what you don't like to do, using the verbs in the box.

	speaking Japanese listening to a tape doing laundry	driving a car taking a bath cleaning	taking pictures playing sports washing a car	singing cooking	
1. 私	lt		下手	ーです。	
2. 私	はあまり		上手	じゃありません	0
3. 私	は		大好	きです。	
4. 私	は			いです。	
5. 私	はあまり		好き	じゃありません。	0

I Translate the following sentences.

1. Erika is very good at making friends.

2. Kiyoshi loves reading books.

3. Makoto hates cleaning the room.

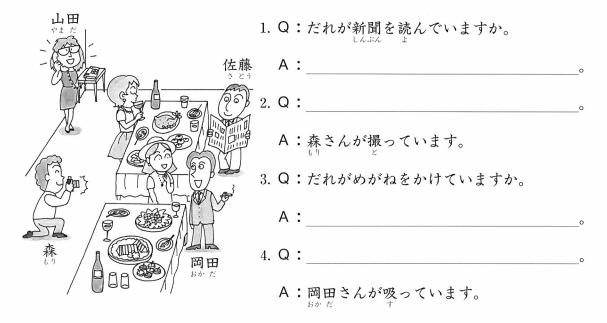
4. Yoshie is not good at driving a car.

5. Yuki doesn't like doing laundry very much.

クラス なまえ _		会話·	·文法編◀ 71
第8課7が・何か。	and 何韦		

[I] Look at the picture at a party and complete the following conversations.

なに



I Translate the following sentences. (Note especially that 何か and 何も are normally not accompanied by particles.)

1. Q: Did you eat anything this morning?

なに

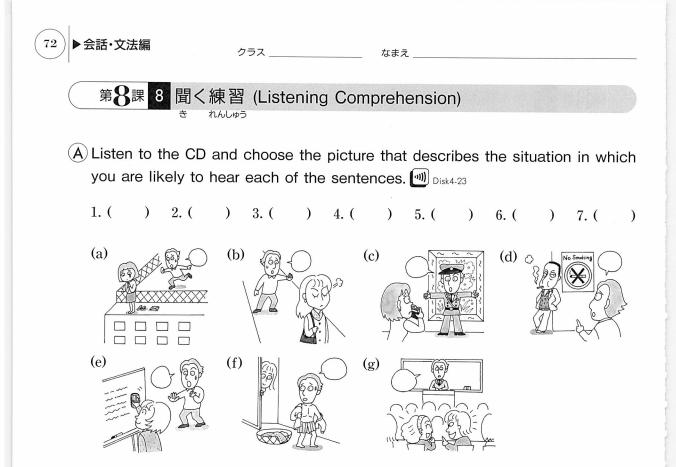
A : No, I did not eat anything this morning.

2. Q: What will you do over the weekend?

A: I won't do anything.

3. Yoshio said something, but I did not understand.

4. Would you like to drink anything?



(B) Robert and Ken are talking. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

())) Disk4-24

- When are they going to play basketball?
   Is Takeshi coming to play? Why? Why not?
   Is Tom coming also? Why? Why not?
- C Mary is reporting her interview with Professor Honma to the class. Circle every item that is true according to Mary's interview.
  - Prof. Honma likes a woman who is:

     [a. pretty b. tall c. short d. gentle e. smart f. slim].

     He spends his weekends:

     [a. playing baseball b. playing tennis c. watching sports games d. dating].

     His students in a Japanese class are:

     [a. lively b. quiet c. diligent d. kind].

# 第9課 1 Past Tense Short Forms

### Complete the chart below.

#### Verb

dictionary form	past, affirmative	past, negative	long, present
Ex. たべる	たべた	たべなかった	たべます
1. よむ			
2. あそぶ			
3. おぼえる		×	
4. \\ <			
5. もらう			
6. おどる			
7. およぐ			
8. ひく			
9. やすむ			
10. する			
11. くる			

#### Adjective/Noun

dictionary form	past, affirmative	past, negative
Ex. おもしろい	おもしろかった	おもしろくなかった
12. わかい		
13. かっこいい		
Ex. いじわる(な)	いじわるだった	いじわるじゃなかった
14. きれい(な)		
15. にちようび		

クラス \_\_\_\_\_

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第 <b>9</b> 課 2 Pa	ast Tense Short Forr	ms (Informal Speech)
(I) Make informal negative.	question sentences us	sing the cues and answer them in the
Example: きの →	)う、勉強する ~~^^*う Q:きのう、勉強した?	A:ううん、しなかった。
1. きのう、友た → Q:	ちに会う	A :
2. きのう、運動 <sup>うんど</sup> → Q:	りする	A :
3. 先週、試験カ せんしゅう しけん → Q:		A :
4. 先週の週末、 せんしゅう しゅうまっ → Q:		A :
5. 先週の週末、 せんしゅう しゅうまっ → Q:		A :
6. 子供の時、 5 とも とき か → Q: 7 子供の時 魚		A :
7. 子供の時、絶 ことも とき ベ → Q:	27円 ひ・ご らい い いきょう	A :

I Make your own questions you want to ask your friend about his/her childhood in informal speech.

Example: 子供の時、よくスポーツをした?
1.
2.
3.

会話·文法編◀

第9課 3 Past Tense Short Forms (~と思います)

Franslate the following sentences, using the short form + と思います. In sentences 6-10, "I don't think . . ." should be translated as ~なかったと思います.

1. I think Yoshiko was good at skiing when she was a child.

2. I think Tadashi's younger brother was good-looking when he was young.

3. I think the concert began at 9 o'clock.

4. I think this song was popular when I was a child.

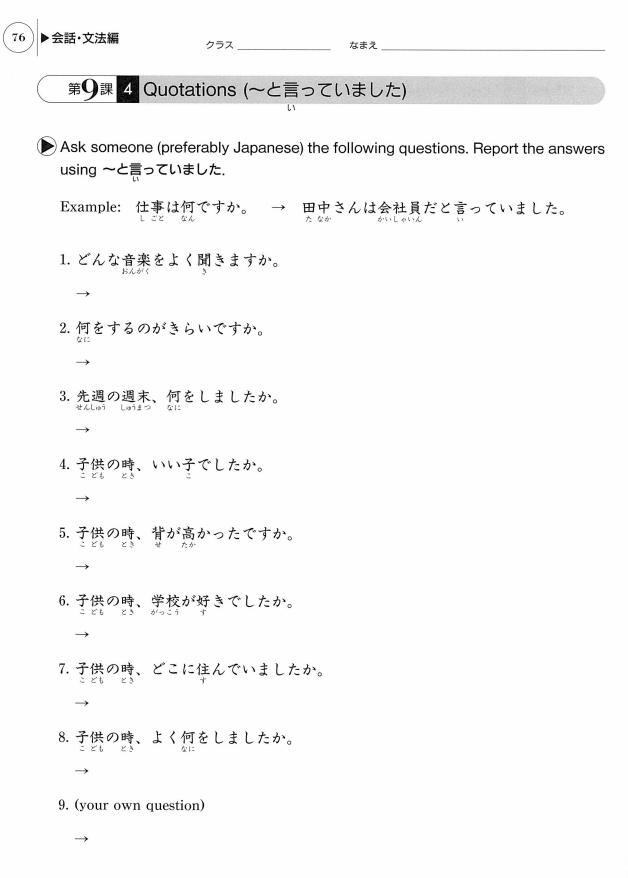
5. I think Saeko did physical exercises last weekend.

6. I don't think the last week's exam was difficult. (lit., I think the last week's exam was not difficult.)

7. I don't think Professor Yamashita was sick yesterday.

8. I don't think Mie was mean when she was a child.

9. I don't think Masako received a letter from Mari.

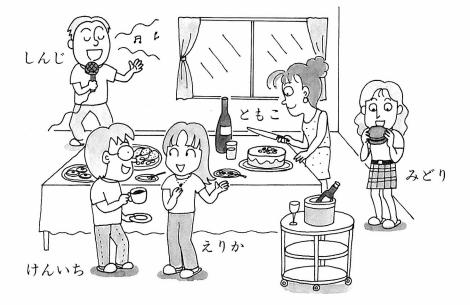


Get the signature of the person you interviewed:

## 第9課 5 Qualifying Nouns with Verbs

なまえ

● Look at the picture, and answer the questions. Use the pattern ○○さんは~てい る人です, describing what each person is currently doing.



1. みどりさんはどの人ですか。

2. けんいちさんはどの人ですか。

3. ともこさんはどの人ですか。

4. しんじさんはどの人ですか。

5. えりかさんはどの人ですか。

クラス \_\_\_\_\_

なまえ

### 第9課 6 まだ~ていません

● Translate the following sentences. Note that answers to もう questions require different verb forms in the affirmative and in the negative. If you are unclear, review Grammar 3 (pp. 176-177).

1. Q: Have you eaten lunch yet?

A : No, I haven't eaten yet.

- 2. Q: Have you been to Tokyo yet? (Use 行く.)
  - A : Yes, I have (been there) already.

3. Q: Have you bought a kanji dictionary yet?

A : No I haven't bought (one) yet.

4. Q : Have you talked with the new teacher yet?

- A : No, I haven't talked (with her) yet.
- 5. Q: Have you done the homework yet?
  - A : Yes, I have (done it) already.

会話·文法編◀

第9課7~から

(I) Translate the following sentences.

1. I won't do physical exercises because I am sick today.

2. Today's exam was easy because I memorized all the vocabulary.

3. Masako is very popular because she is good at dancing.

4. I was very lonely because I did not have any friends.

5. I went to see Kabuki with a friend because I received two tickets.

I) Answer the questions, using the short form + から.

A :

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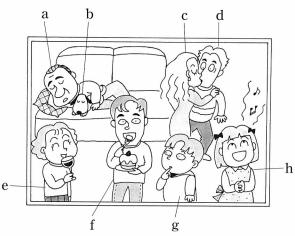
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80 ▶会話·文法編	クラス	なまえ	
	間く練習 (Listening <sup>き れんしゅう</sup>	Comprehension)	
(A) Ken and Mic	hiko are taiking. Listen	to the dialogue and ar	nswer the questions.
1. Who waite	d for whom?		
2. How long o	lid he/she wait?		
3. What are t	hey going to do?		
4. Where is the	e restaurant located? _		

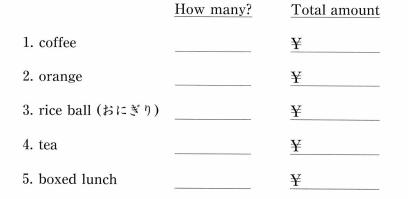
(B) Jun is showing the picture taken at his birthday party. Where are the following people in the picture? (I) Disk5-10

- 1. ( ) Jun
- 2. ( ) Jun's girlfriend
- 3. ( ) Jun's younger sister
- 4. ( ) Jun's older sister
- 5. ( ) Jun's younger brother
- 6. ( ) Jun's father
- 7. ( ) Pochi



C Listen to the dialogue at a shop. How many of each item did the shopkeeper sell?

) Disk5-11



# 第10課 1 Comparison Between Two Items

I Translate the following sentences.

1. Tokyo is larger than Osaka.

2. Sundays are more fun than Mondays.

3. Spock  $(\pi \pi n / 2)$  is smarter than Kirk  $(\pi - 2)$ .

4. Q : Soccer and baseball, which do you like better?

A : I like baseball better.

I Make comparative sentences (both questions and answers).

Example: Q:日本語のクラスとビジネスのクラスとどっちのほうが大変ですか。 たいへん A:日本語のクラスのほうがビジネスのクラスより大変です。

1. Q :

A :

2. Q:

A :

3. Q:

A :

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Ť	10 B	R 2 Comp	arison Am	ong Thre	ee or N	lore Ite	ms	
$\cup$	-	the followir	ng categories wer them.	s, make "v	vhat/whe	ere/who	is the most	. "
		(Ex.) 日本料理 にほんりょうり	世界の町	有名人	季節 き tro	野菜	外国語	
	Examp Q:日 A:す	本料理の中で	で、何がいちん <sup>なに</sup> しおいしいです	ばんおいしい す。/すしが	いですか。 いちばん	おいしい	いと思います。	
	1. Q :							
	A :							
:	2. Q :							
	A :							
:	3.Q:							
	A :							

I Translate the following sentences.

1. Q: Between Chinese, Korean, and Japanese, which is the most difficult?

A : The Korean language is the most difficult.

2. Q : Between meat, fish, and vegetables, which do you like best?

A : (your own answer)

なまえ	会話・文法編◀	83
		$\bigcirc$

# 第10課 3 Adjective/noun + の

I Look at the pictures and complete the dialogue, using  $\mathcal{O}$ .



(I) Translate the following sentences.

1. This clock is expensive. Give me a cheap one.

2. My computer is slower than yours.

3. What kind of movies do you like? — I like scary ones.

4. This dictionary is old. I will buy a new one.

5. This red sweater is more expensive than that white one.

クラス



クラス \_\_\_\_\_

なまえ

## 第10課 4 ~つもりだ

(I) Translate the following sentences, using ~つもりです.

1. I am planning on going to see a movie this afternoon.

2. I intend to not go out this evening.

3. I intend to work for a Japanese company.

4. I intend to not get married.

5. Because we have an exam next week, I am planning on studying this week.

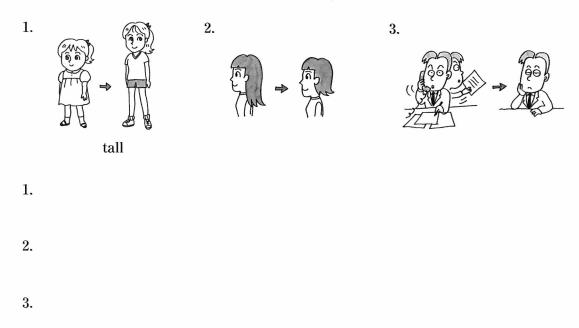
I Answer the following questions using, ~つもりです.

- 1. 今晩何をしますか。
- 2. この週末何をしますか。
- 3. 来学期も日本語を勉強しますか。
- 4. 夏休み/冬休みに何をしますか。

#### なまえ

第10課 5 Adjective + なる

(I) Describe the following changes, using  $\sim x \vartheta \pm b \epsilon$ .



(I) Translate the following sentences, using the verb なります. Pay attention to the order of elements in the sentences: "(reason clause) から, (main clause)."

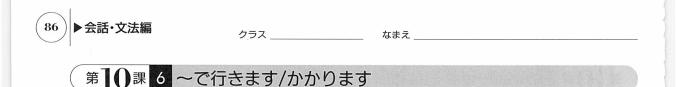
1. My room became clean, because I cleaned it this morning.

2. I have become sleepy, because I did not sleep much last night.

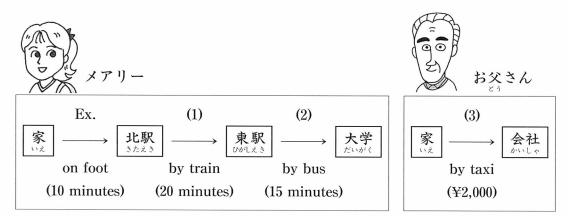
3. I have become very good at speaking Japanese, because I practiced a lot.

4. I will be (become) a teacher, because I like children.

クラス



(1) Describe how Mary and her host father commute to school, and how long it takes or how much it costs.



Example: メアリーさんは家から北駅まで歩いて行きます。十分かかります。

1.

2.

3.

(I) Answer the following questions.

あなたはどうやって学校に行きますか。どのぐらいかかりますか。

# 第10課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

A Mary and her friends are talking about the upcoming winter vacation. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the chart in English. Disk5-21

	1. Where	2. What to do	3. How long
Mary			
Robert			
Takeshi			
Sue			

(B) Naomi, who is a student at a Japanese language school, wants to go to college in Japan. She is interested in three schools (Hanaoka, Tozai, and Tsushima). Listen to the conversation between Naomi and her Japanese teacher and answer the following questions in English. Disk5-22

Word you may not know: 学費 (tuition)

1. Which university is the biggest?

2. How much is the tuition at Tsushima University per year?

3. How far is Tozai University from here? How can you get there?

4. Which university has the best Japanese class? Why?

クラス

▶ 会話·文法編 88

C Read Michiko's diary. Listen to the questions on the CD and write your answers in Japanese. J Disk5-23

冬休みに友だちと東京へ行った。12月11日にバスで行った。 東京で買い物をした。それから、東京ディズニーランドに 行った。12月15日に帰った。とても楽しかった。

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

会話·文法編◀ ( 89 クラス なまえ 第 課 1 ~ たい (I) Choose from the list below two things you want to do and two things you don't want to do and make sentences. 山に登る 学校をやめる ピアノを習う テレビを見る やま のぼ がっこう うそをつく 友だちとけんかする 外国に住む 運動す がいこく す うんどう 働く 1. What you want to do: 2. What you don't want to do: a. a. b. b. (I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese. 1. I want to drive a car. 2. I don't want to ride a train. 3. I wanted to own a dog when I was a child.

4. I didn't want to go to school when I was a child.

Answer the questions.

- 1. 子供の時、何になりたかったですか。
- 2. 子供の時、何がしたくありませんでしたか。

クラス \_

なまえ

### 第11課 2 ~たり~たりする

(I) Translate the following sentences, using  $\sim \hbar \vartheta \sim \hbar \vartheta$ .

1. I watched a movie, shopped, etc., on the weekend.

2. I'll do laundry, study, etc., tomorrow.

3. I met a friend, read a book, etc., yesterday.

4. I practice Japanese, listen to Japanese tapes, etc., in the language lab.

5. I want to climb a mountain, go to a hot spring, etc., this weekend.

6. You must not smoke, drink beer, etc., in class.

(I) Answer the questions, using  $\sim \hbar \vartheta \sim \hbar \vartheta$ .

1. デートの時、何をしますか。

2. 休みに何をしましたか。

3. 子供の時、よく何をしましたか。

4. 今度の週末、何がしたいですか。

#### なまえ

### 第11課 3 ~ことがある

1 Choose from the list below two things you have done and two things you have never done and make sentences.

山に登る 日本料理を作る 英語を教える 猫を飼う 地下鉄に乗る やま のぼ にほんりょうり つく えいご おし ねこ かう ちゃ てつ の クラスで寝る 働く 外国に住む ダイエットをする ピアノを習う 先生に手紙を書く 友だちとけんかする

1. What you have done:

a.

b.

2. What you have never done:

a.

b.

(I) Translate the following sentences.

1. I have been late for class.

2. I have never told a lie.

3. I have never cut the class.

4. Have you ever climbed Mt. Fuji? --- No, I haven't.

クラス

\_\_\_\_\_なまえ

#### 第11課 4 Noun A や noun B

Answer the questions with  $\sim \nu \sim$ .

- 1. 大学のそばに何がありますか。
- 2. 今、十万円あります。何が買いたいですか。

クラス \_

- 3. 誕生日に何をもらいましたか。
- 4. 休みの日に、よくどこに行きますか。
- 5. 有名人の中で、だれに会いたいですか。
- 6. どんな日本料理を食べたことがありますか。

#### なまえ

# 第11課 5 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

(A) Akira, Yoshiko, and Ken are talking about their vacation. What did they do? What are they planning to do for the next vacation? Choose the answers from the list. Disk6-7

a. skiing b. camping c. driving d. watching TVe. shopping f. meeting friends g. taking a walk on a beachh. working part-time i. climbing mountains j. taking a spa bath

	<u>1. la</u>	st vacati	on		<u>2. n</u>	ext vacat	ion
あきら	(	) (	)		(	)	
よしこ	(	) (	) (	)	(	)	
けん	(	)			(	) (	)

 $(\mathbf{B})$  Listen to the three short dialogues and answer the questions in English. 🗐 Disk6-8

#### 1. (After school)

They are going to have: [ a. pizza b. sushi c. spaghetti ].

2. (On a date)

They are going to watch:

[ a. Godzilla b. Superman c. My Fair Lady d. undecided ].

3. (In New York)

What are their plans for today and tomorrow?

Today: [a. shopping b. museum c. movie d. musical] Tomorrow: [a. shopping b. museum c. movie d. musical] ▶会話·文法編

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C Listen to the dialogue and answer in English what each person wanted/wants to be. Disk6-9

	1. When he/she was a child	2. Now
Mary		
Tom		
Teacher		

クラス	なまえ		会話・文法編◀ 95
第 <b>12</b> 課	1 ~んです		
(I) Answer t	he question using $\sim$ h	ッです according to the given cues	
<b>Q:</b> どう	したんですか。		
1. A :	(have	a stomachache)	
			( ), , ))
	(broke up	with a girlfriend)	
3. A :	(ca	ught a cold)	
		٥	
	(	hangover)	
5. A :	(los	• t my wallet)	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
6. A :	(the g	rade was bad)°	
I Make up	the reasons and answ	wer the questions with ~んです.	
1. Q:ど	うしてアルバイトをし	ているんですか。	
A :			o
	うしてきのうクラスを		
A :			0
3. Q:ど	うして疲れているんで	すか。	
A :			o
	うして緊張しているん		
Α:			

96 ▶会話·文法編	クラス	なまえ
第 <u>12</u> 課 2 ~す	ぎる	
(I) Complete the se	entences according to	o the given cues.
1. このお菓子は		o (too sweet)
2. あのクラスは_		o
		(too difficult)
3. 今日は	(too cold)	から、学校に行きたくありません。
4. 先週、	(I w	orked too much)
5. きのう、		
	(I wat	° tched TV too much)
6	(too nervous)	から、頭が痛くなりました。
7	(sang songs too much)	から、のどが痛くなりました。
8. 週末	(played around too n	から、今日は勉強します。 nuch)
	something or someb	ody, using ~すぎる. d in the cafeteria/your room/friend/father/

Sample topics: life/Japanese class/food in the cafeteria/your room/friend/father/ mother/teacher

1.

2.

ク	ラ	ス	
-	~	~ `	

0

# 第12課 3 ~ほうがいいです

I Translate the following sentences.

1. You had better go to a hospital.

2. You had better memorize kanji.

3. You had better write a letter to your mother.

4. You had better not worry.

5. You had better not smoke.

6. You had better not tell a lie.

I Give advice, using ~ほうがいいですよ.

1. Your friend: あしたテストがあるんです。

You:

2. Your friend: おなかがすいたんです。

You:

3. Your friend:  $b t \in \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}$ 

You:

98 ▶ 会話·文法編

クラス \_\_\_\_\_ なまえ \_\_\_

### 第12課4~ので

(I) Translate the following sentences, using ~ので.

1. I will not go to a party, because I am busy.

2. I came to Japan, because I wanted to study Japanese.

3. I like her, because she is kind.

4. I often go to see movies, because I am interested in foreign countries.

5. My grade was bad, because I didn't study.

6. I will not go to the party tomorrow, because I have a scheduling conflict.

I Answer the questions, using ~ので.

Example: Q:きのう勉強しましたか。 A:いいえ、宿題がなかったので、勉強しませんでした。

- 1. Q:歌手の中でだれが好きですか。
  - A :
- 2. Q:今いちばんどこに行きたいですか。
  - A :

3. Q:将来どんな仕事がしたいですか。

A :

なま	

クラス

# 第12課 5 ~なくちゃいけません

I Read the first half of the sentences. Then, choose what you have to do from the list and complete the sentences using ~なくちゃいけません. You may use the same words only once.

quit the part-time job	buy the textbook	do laundry	practice	get up early
1. あしたは九時からクラ	ラスがあるので、		-	0
2. 新しいクラスが始まる att	3ので、			0
3. 来週テニスの試合がる	ちるので、			0
4. お母さんが病気なので <sup>かあ</sup> びがき	¢			0
5. 勉強が忙しくなったの	りで、			o

I Write two things you have to do this week and two things you had to do yesterday.

1. This week:

a.

b.

2. Yesterday:

a.

b.



●You are a meteorologist. Look at the table and report the weather and the temperature of each location with ~でしょう.

Tomorrow's Weather

	天気	<b>気温</b> き おん
Ex. 北海道		5°C
1. 東京 <sup>とうきょう</sup>		17°C
2. 大阪		20°C
3. 沖縄		24°C

Example: 北海道はあした雪でしょう。 <sup>はっかいどう</sup> 気温は五度ぐらいでしょう。

1.

2.

3.

#### なまえ

# 第12課 7 聞く練習 (Listening Comprehension)

A Listen to the three dialogues at the health clinic. Mark  $\bigcirc$  for the symptoms each patient has and write down the doctor's suggestion in English. Disk6-19

Words you may not know: くち (mouth) さしみ (raw fish) ねつをはかる (take one's temperature)

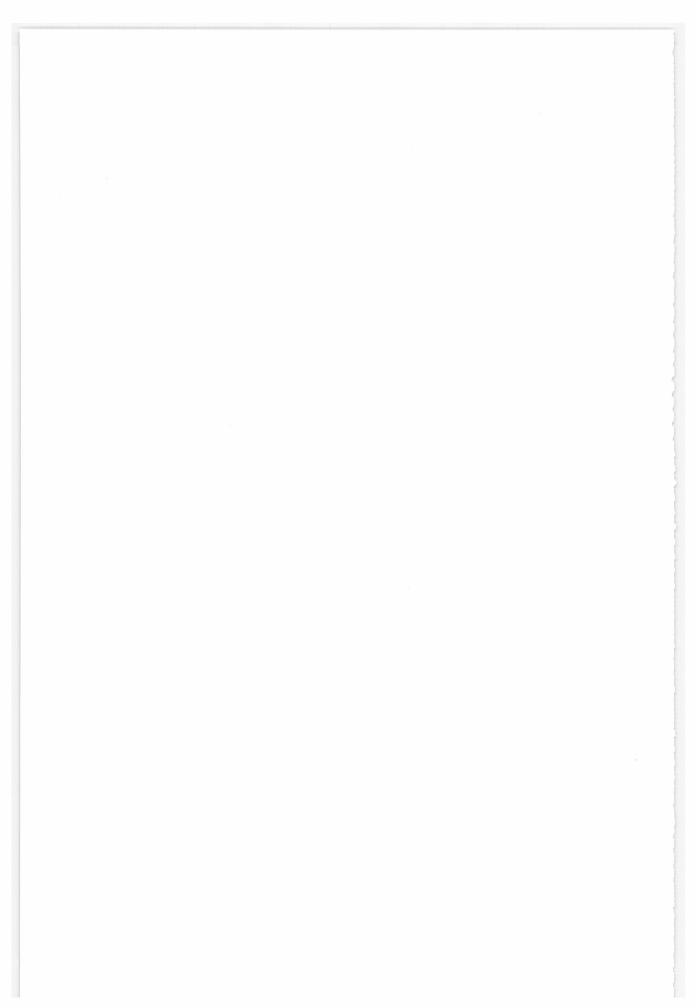
Patient	a. sore throat	b. head- ache	c. stomach- ache	d. cough	e. fever	doctor's suggestion
1						
2						
3						

- (B) Two colleagues are talking at the office. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions in English. Disk6-20
  - 1. Are they going out tonight? Why (not)?
  - 2. What does the woman suggest the man should do?

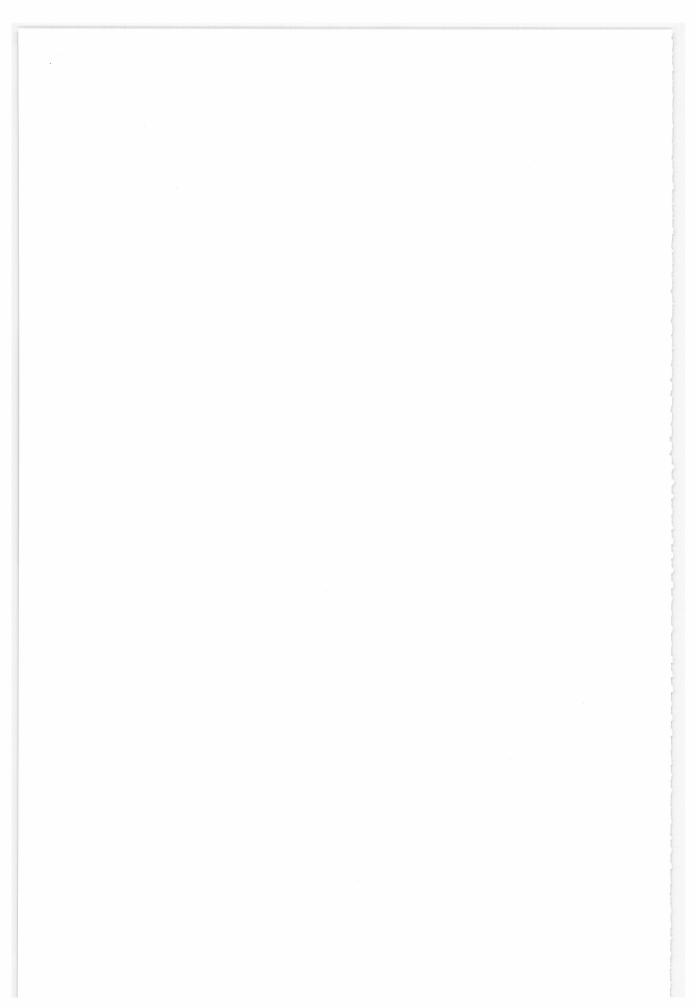
C Listen to tomorrow's weather forecast and fill in the chart in English. Disk6-21

	Weather	Temperature
1. Tokyo		°C
2. Moscow		°C
3. Bangkok		°C
4. Canberra		°C

クラス



読み書き編



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actio	ce v	vritii	ng the	follow	ng ten <i>hiragana</i> (あ thro	ugh こ).
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	-	Z				

I Copy and romanize the words below.

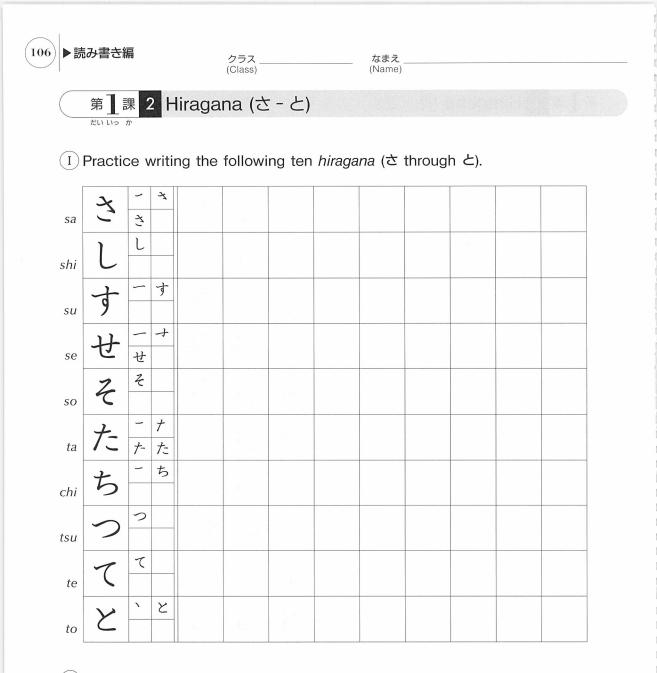
1. あおい (blue) 2. うえ (above)

4. あき (autumn) 5. いけ (pond) 3. おか (hill)

6. こく (densely)

I Write the words below in *hiragana*.

1. <i>ou</i>	2. <i>ie</i>	3. <i>ai</i>
(indebted)	(house)	(love)
4. kako	5. <i>kui</i>	6. <i>eki</i>
(past)	(regret)	(station)



(I) Copy and romanize the words below.

1. あした (tomorrow)

- 4. おさけ (alcohol)
- 2. とち (land)

5. きせつ (season) 3. かたて (one hand)

6. すそ (hemline)

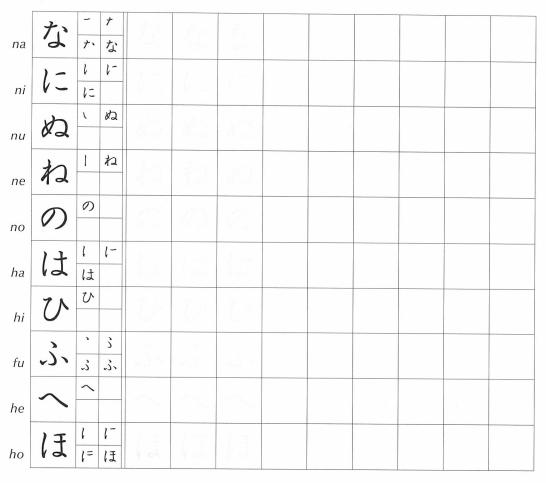
#### I Write the words below in *hiragana*.

1. *tasuke* (help)

- 4. osechi (festive food)
- sasoi (invitation)
   toshi
  - *toshi* (age)

 tsukue (desk)
 aite (partner)

<b>クラス</b> (Class)	なまえ (Name)	読み書き編◀ 107
	3 Hiragana (な - ほ)	
I Practice v	writing the following ten hiraga	na (な through ほ).



 $({\rm I\!I})$  Copy and romanize the words below.

1. ひふ (skin) 2. なにか 3. ほね (something) (bone) 4. LB 5. このは 6. へた (die) (leaf) (clumsy)

I Write the words below in *hiragana*.

1. fune 2. hoshi3. hana (star) (boat) (flower) 4. heso 5. *nuno* 6. hiniku (navel) (cloth) (sarcasm)



(I) Copy and romanize the words below.

1. まち<br/>(town)2. みせ<br/>(store)3. むね<br/>(chest)4. ゆめ<br/>(dream)5. もや<br/>(fog)6. よそもの<br/>(stranger)

(II) Write the words below in *hiragana*.

(hot water)

1. mochi<br/>(rice cake)2. matsu<br/>(wait)3. yamiyo<br/>(dark night)4. oyu5. musume

(daughter)



(I) Copy and romanize the words below.

- 1. わらう (laugh)
- 4. れつ (queue)

- 3. きいろ (yellow)
- 6. しんり (psychology)

- I Write the words below in *hiragana*.
  - 1. wakaru (understand)
- 2. rekishi (history)

2. りかいする

(comprehend)

5. きをつけて (Watch out!)

4. *riron* (theory)

5. *rainen* (next year)

- 3. meo(=wo)samasu (wake up)
- 6. *han ei* (prosperity)

110 ▶読み書き編	クラス (Class)	なまえ (Name)				
第1課 6 Hiragana (Dots/Circles/Long Vowels)						
(I) Copy and romanize and circles.	the words below, pa	ying special attention to letters with dots				
1. できごと (event)		2. じだい (historical period)				
3. ごばんがい (Fifth Avenue)		4. ばんぱく (Expo)				
I Write the words be circles.	elow in <i>hiragana,</i> pa	ying attention to letters with dots and				
1. <i>kaba</i> (hippo)		2. gaikokujin (foreigner)				
3. <i>mondai</i> (problem)		4. shinpai (worry)				
$(\mathbf{I})$ Copy and romanize	e the words below, p	aying attention to the long vowels.				
1. おかあさん (mother)		2. おにいさん (older brother)				
3. くうき (air)		4. へいわ (peace)				
5. そうだん (consultation)						
		ving attention to the long vowels. Note s are transcribed as if they are " <i>ei</i> " and				
1. <i>ojiisan</i> (grandfather)		2. <i>obaasan</i> (grandmother)				
3. <i>tsuuyaku</i> (interpreter)		4. gakusee (student)				

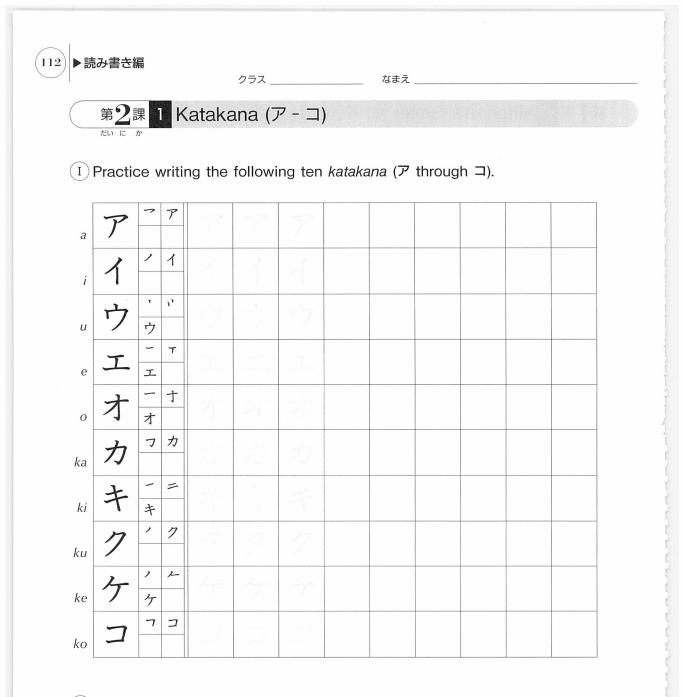
5. otoosan (father)

クラス (Class)	なまえ (Name)		み書き編◀
	第 <u>1</u> 課 7 Hiragana (Small や,	ゆ, よ/Double Consonants)	)
(I) C	opy and romanize the words below,	paying special attention to small	hiragana.
1.	おきゃくさん (guest)	2. しょくぎょう (occupation)	
3.	しゃかい (society)	4. みんしゅしゅぎ (democracy)	
5.	おちゃ (tea)	6. ひゃくえん (100 yen)	
7.	みゃくらく (story line)	8. りょう (dormitory)	
IW	rite the words below in <i>hiragana</i> , p	aying attention to small hiragana	
1.	<i>kyoka</i> (permission)	2. choosa (investigation)	
3.	joyuu (actress)	4. jugyoo (class)	
5.	chuusha (parking)	6. <i>ryokoo</i> (travel)	
	opy and romanize the words below onsonants.	v, paying special attention to th	e double
1.	いっかい (once)	2. きっさてん (coffee shop)	
3.	ずっと (all along)	4. しっぽ (tail)	
5.	あんない (guide)		
~			

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Write the words below in *hiragana*, paying attention to the double consonants.

1. <i>issho</i>	2. motto
(together)	(more)
3. <i>chippoke</i>	4. <i>zannen</i>
(puny)	(regrettable)



(I) Write the words below in *katakana*.

(yoohoo!)

Unlike the *hiragana* writing system, long vowels in *katakana* words are transcribed with a bar. For example:  $\eta - (\eta \vee in hiragana), \pi - (\pi \not a)$  in *hiragana*).

(cocoa)

 1. おーけー
 2. けーき

 (okay)
 2. けーき

 3. うえあ
 4. こーく

 (wear)
 6. ここあ

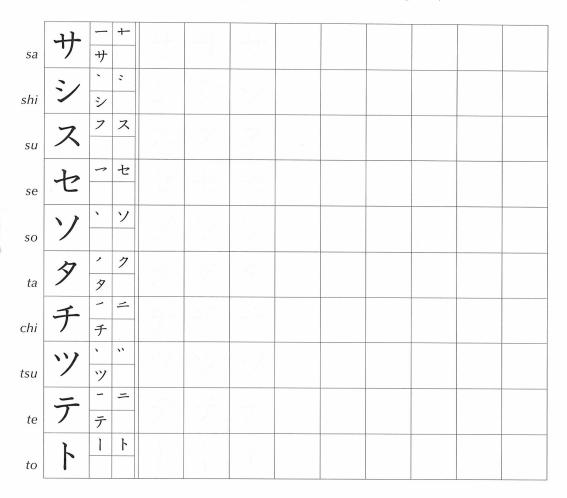




クラス

第2課 2 Katakana (サート)

I) Practice writing the following ten *katakana* ( $\forall$  through  $\land$ ).

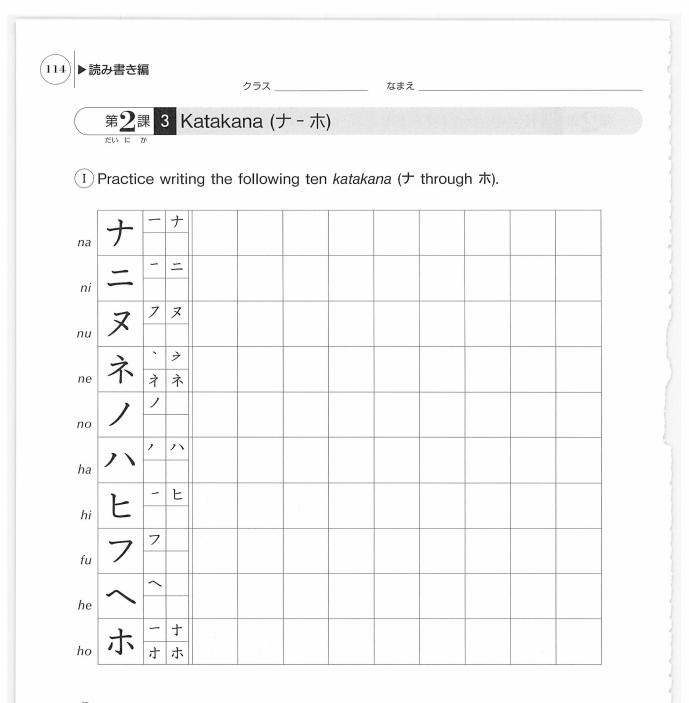


(I) Write the words below in katakana.

- 1. しーざー (Caesar)
- 3. せっと (set)
- 5. たこす (tacos)
- 7. たい (Thailand)

- オーつ (suit)
   そっくす (socks)
   ちーず (cheese)
- 8. でっき (deck)

(113



(I) Write the words below in *katakana*.

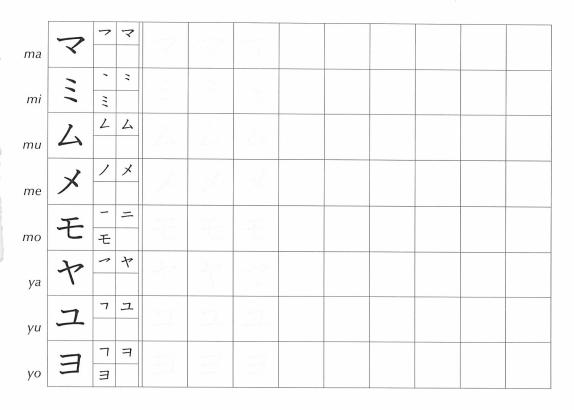
- 1. ぼさのば (bossa nova)
- 3. はーぶ (herb)
- 5. なっつ (nuts)
- 7. こね (connection)
- 9. ねくたい (necktie)

- 2. かぬー (canoe)
- 4. びきに (bikinis)
- 6. ペッと (pet)
- 8. ひっぴー (hippie)



だいにか

I Practice writing the following eight *katakana* ( $\forall$  through  $\exists$ ).



(I) Write the words below in *katakana*.

- 1. めも (memo)
- 3.みに (mini)
- 5. よっと (yacht)
- 7. きゃっぷ (cap)
- 9. しょっく (shock)

- 2. むーど (mood) 4.まや (Maya)
- 6. ゆーざー (user)
- 8. しちゅー (stew)

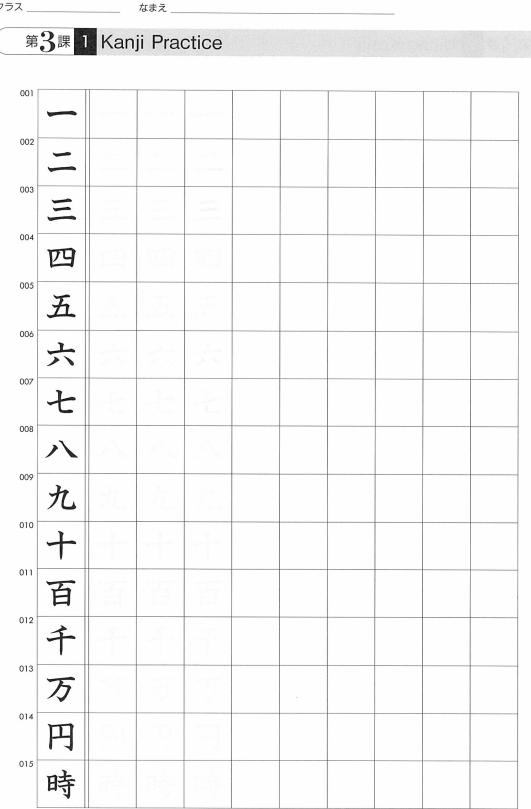


I Write the words below in *katakana*.

The small *katakana*  $\perp$  is used with  $\triangleright$  and  $\neq$  to transcribe the sounds "she" and "che":  $\flat \perp n - k$  (shepherd), and  $\neq \perp \geq \flat$  (change), for example.

- 1. よーろっぱ (Europe)
- 3. るーれっと (roulette)
- 5. らーめん (ramen noodle)
- 7. ちぇ・げばら (Che Guevara)

- 2. わっくす (wax)
- 4. あふりか (Africa)
- 6. しぇーくすびあ (Shakespeare)



読み書き編◀

(117)

118 ▶読み書き編	クラス	なまえ	
第3課 2 Usi	ing Kanji		
(I) Write the numb	ers in kanji.		
1. 41		5. 67,000	
2. 300		6. 128,000	
3. 1,500		7. 1,000,000	
4. 2,890			
I Write in kanji.			
1. A:これはい	くらですか。 B: ジ	です。 ろっぴゃくえん	
2. A:いまなん_	ですか。 B: じ	です。 です。	

Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This watch is 49,000 yen.

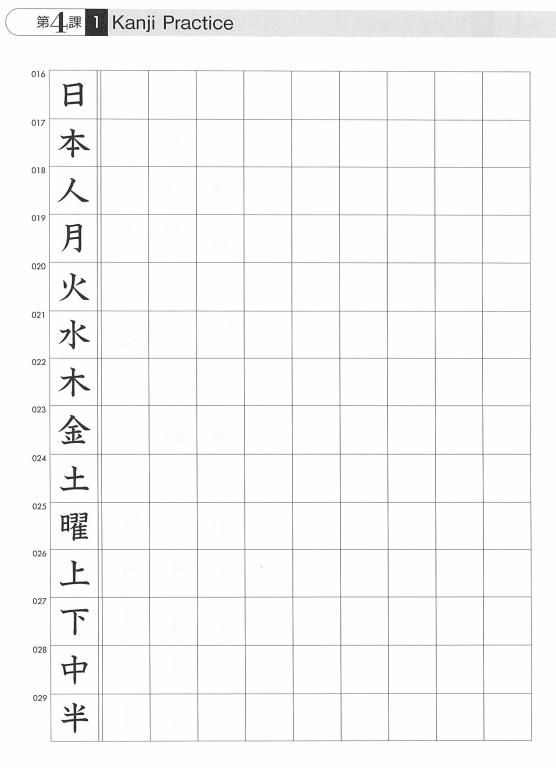
2. That bag is 5,300 yen.

3. Ms. Yamanaka gets up at six.

4. Ms. Kawaguchi goes to college at seven.

5. Mr. Suzuki usually goes to bed at about twelve.

6. I sometimes drink coffee at a cafe. The coffee is 180 yen.



クラス

120 ▶読み書き編	クラス	なまえ	
第4課 2 Using	y Kanji		
I Write in kanji.			
1. Sunday		5. Thursday	
2. Monday		6. Friday	
3. Tuesday		7. Saturday	
4. Wednesday			
I Write in kanji.			
1ごの にほん	はかばんの ほん    な	です。	2をのみます。 みず
3. いま、ろくじ	です。 はん		
4. エレベーターは_	にいきますか。 うえ	にいきます した	<sup>*</sup> カ*。
5. わたしのともだけ	らは にほんじん	です。	

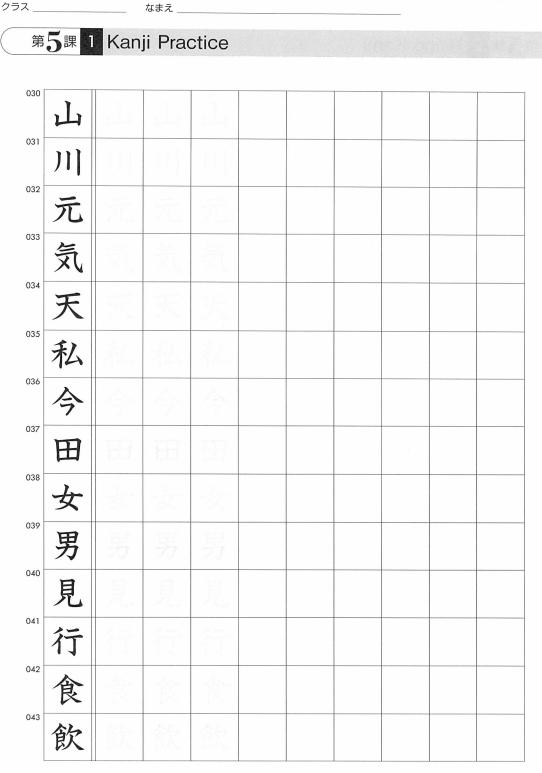
Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I went to a restaurant with a Japanese friend on Friday.

2. I got up at about ten thirty on Saturday.

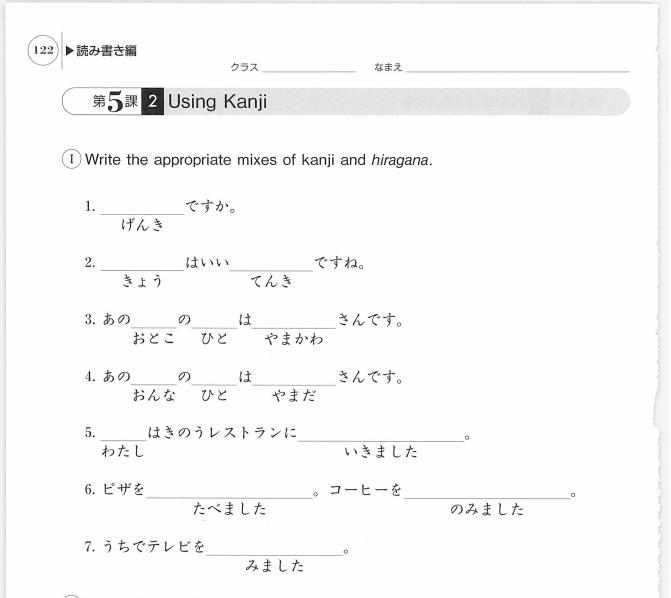
3. I went to a temple alone on Monday.

4. The book is on the desk. The newspaper is under the book.



読み書き編◀ (121

クラス

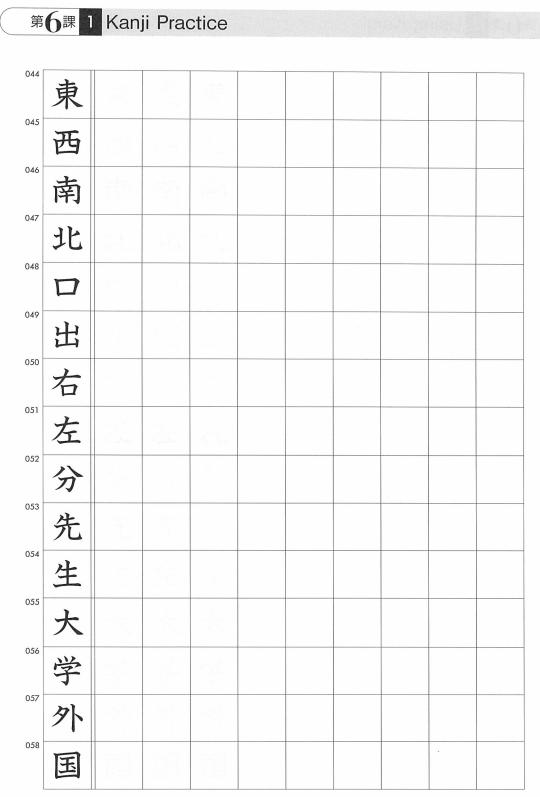


- (I) Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. I am now in Japan.
  - 2. Ms. Tanaka is fine. Mr. Yamakawa is not fine.

3. I went to the mountain with a Japanese man and woman.

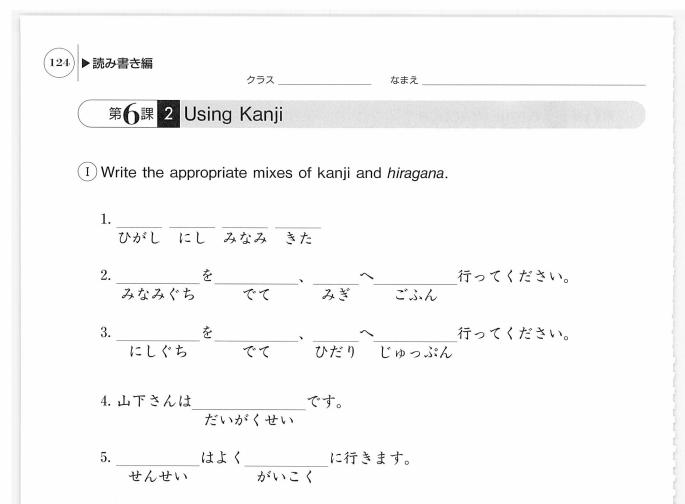
4. I ate dinner with my friend on Tuesday.

5. On Wednesday, I drank a lot of alcohol. And then I saw a video.



\_ なまえ \_\_

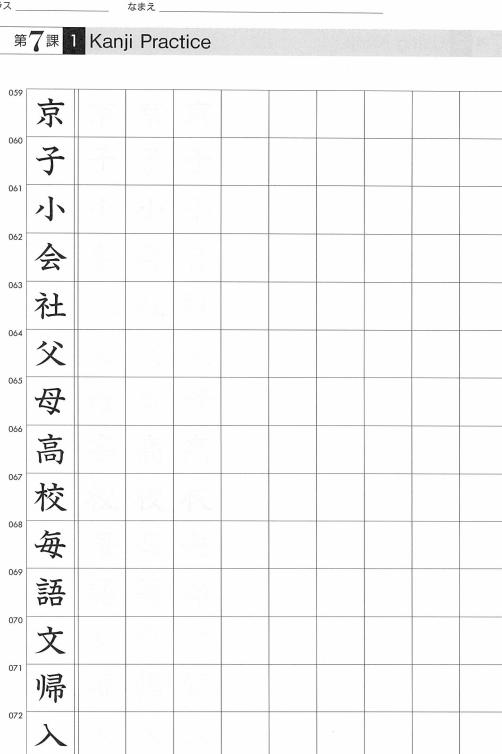
クラス \_



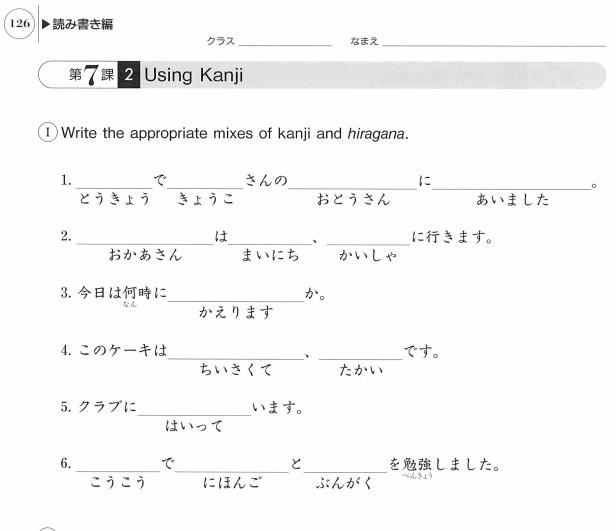
- (I) Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. There are lots of foreign teachers in my college.
  - 2. The college is to the left of a bank.
  - 3. Go out the east exit and go to the right, please.
  - 4. The restaurant is near the south exit.

5. I ate pizza and drank wine at the restaurant.

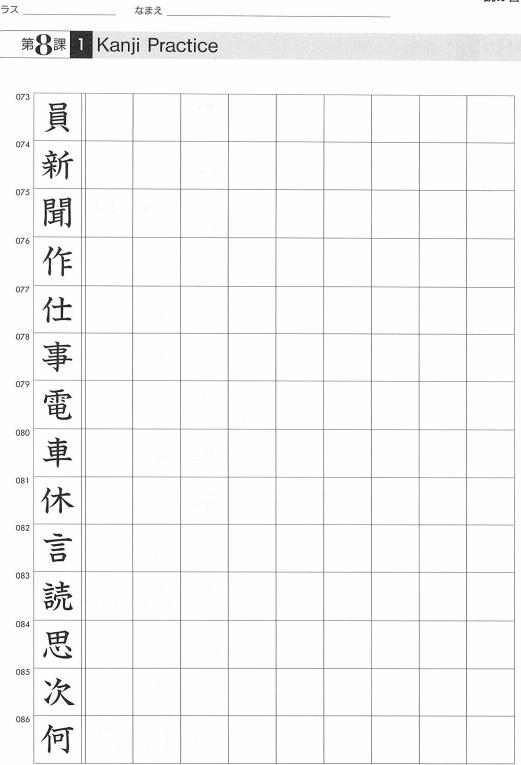
6. I waited for twenty minutes at the north exit.



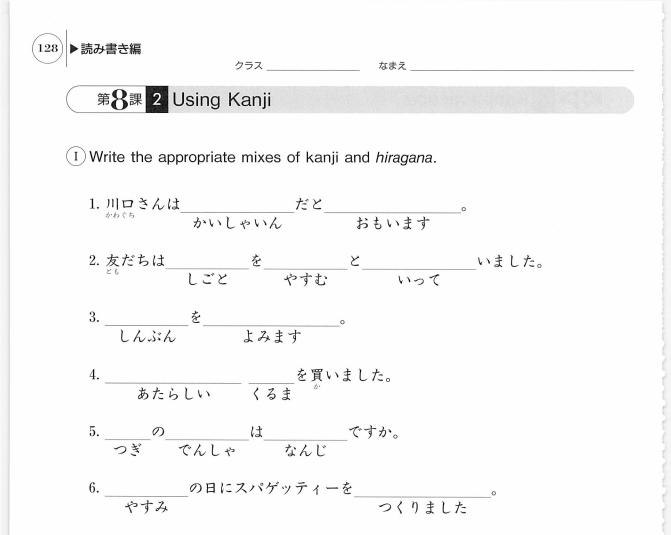
クラス \_



- Using the kanji you have learned, translate the following sentences into Japanese.
  - 1. Kyoko's younger sister is a high school student.
  - 2. Kyoko's mother works for a small company.
  - 3. Kyoko's father comes home late every day.
  - 4. I am studying Japanese and literature.
  - 5. Ms. Minami speaks English a little.



読み書き編◀ (127



(I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I read the newspaper on a train.

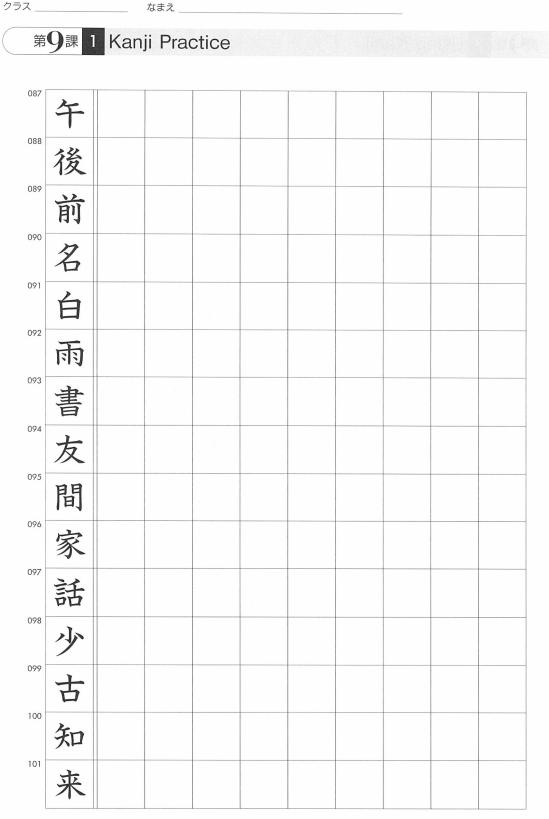
2. I made a questionnaire.

3. I think company employees in Japan are busy.

4. What do you do on holidays?

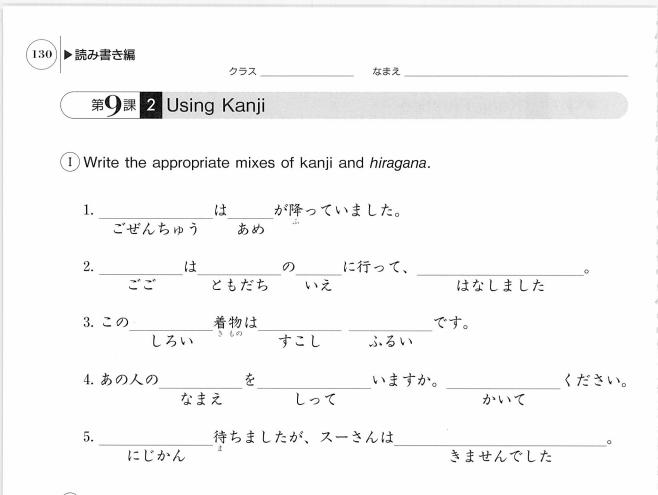
5. Kyoko said that she went to Tokyo last week.

6. The next train comes at eleven o'clock.



クラス

読み書き編◀ (129



(I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I wrote a letter to my friend in the afternoon.

2. I read a book for one hour at home.

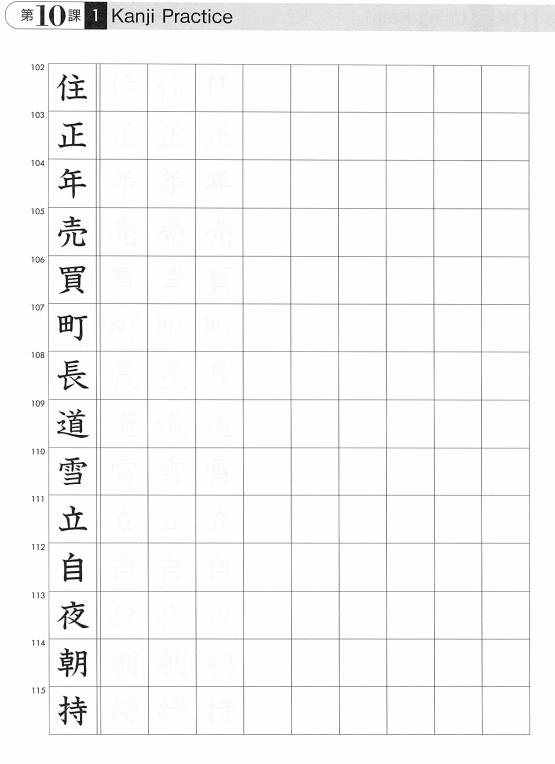
3. I had a talk with Ken's father. It was interesting.

4. The name of Mr. Yamashita's dog is Pochi.

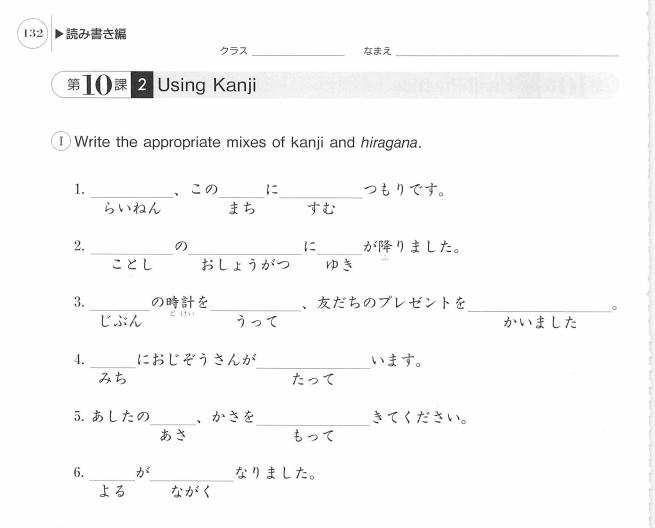
5. My dictionary is a little old.

6. Please come to my house. Let's talk.

なまえ



クラス



I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I live in a small town.

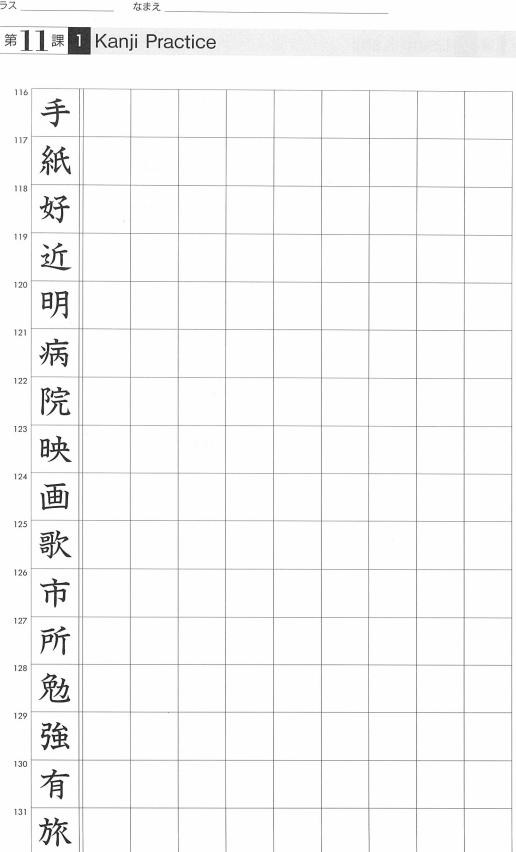
2. It snowed yesterday morning.

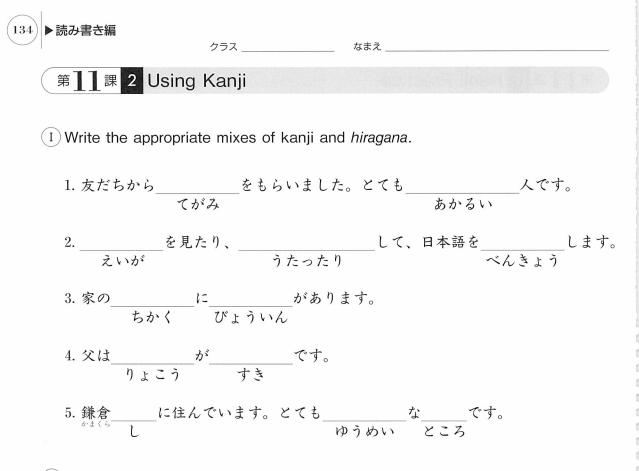
3. I sold my old car and bought a new one.

4. Ms. Yamada is tall and has long hair.

5. Do you have an umbrella?

6. This road becomes quiet at night.





(I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. On my days off I watch movies and sing songs and so on.

2. My friend lives in my neighborhood.

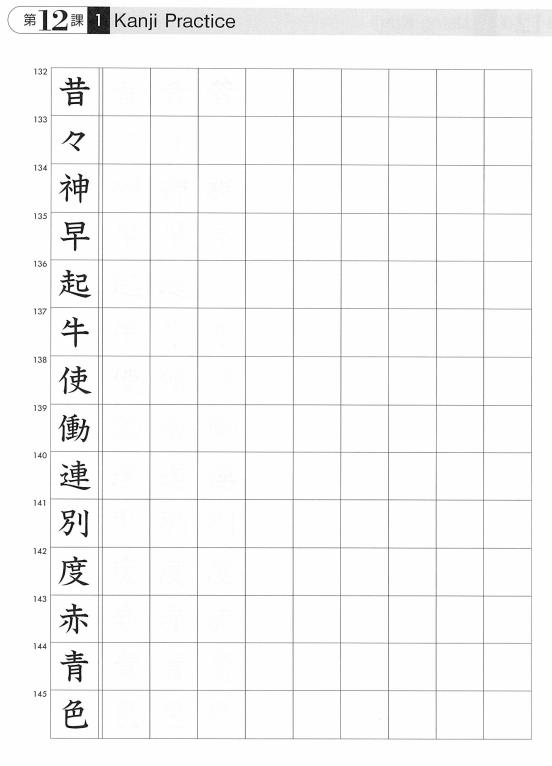
3. I traveled to various places.

4. I don't want to go to a hospital tomorrow.

5. I want to become famous in the future.

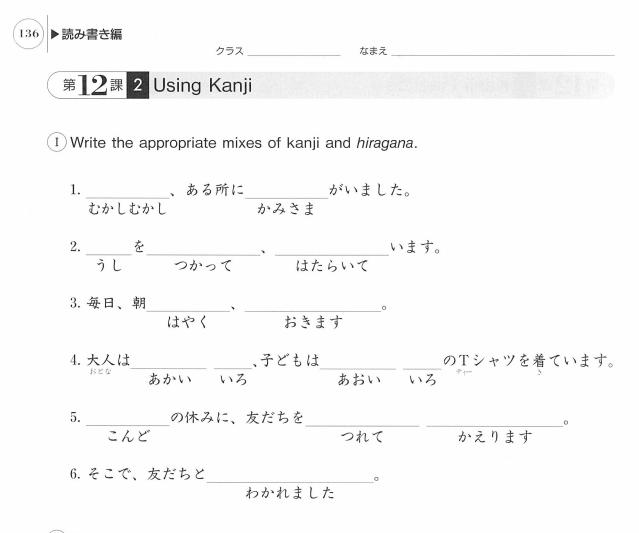
6. Please write a letter to me.

7. I have never studied foreign languages.



なまえ

クラス \_



(I) Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I like red color and blue color.

2. Let's go to a movie in the near future.

3. I don't like getting up early in the morning.

4. I don't want to separate from you.

5. May I use a telephone?

6. I have to work this weekend.

